DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 132 834 FL 008 226

AUTHOR	Johnson, Dora E.; And Others
TITLE	Languages of the Middle East and North Africa. A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages.
INSTITUTION	Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Va.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	76
CONTRACT	300-75-0201
NOTE	54p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209 ($3.95 each fascicle; Complete Set of 8, $26.50)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Education; African Languages; Afro Asiatic Languages; *Annotated Bibliographies; Arabic; Baluchi; *Berber Languages; Chad Languages; Dialects; Dictionaries; Hebrew; Indo European Languages; Instructional Materials; Kabyle; Kurdish; Language Instruction; Language Variation; Pashto; Persian; Reading Materials; *Semitic Languages; Tajik; *Turkic Languages; Turkish; *Uncommonly Taught Languages; Uralic Altaic Languages
IDENTIFIERS	Afghan Persian; Algerian; Djebel Nafusi; Egyptian; *Iranian; Iraqi; Libyan; Maltese; Mauritanian; Moroccan; Rif; Senhaya; Shawia; Shilha; Siwi; Sudanese; Syrian; Tamashek; Tamazight; Tuareg; Tunisian; Zenaga

ABSTRACT

This is an annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly taught languages of the Middle East and North Africa. It is one of eight fascicles which constitute a revision of "A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages" (CAL 1969). The emphasis is on materials for the adult learner whose native language is English. Languages are grouped according to the following classifications: Turkic; Iranian; Semitic; Berber. Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows: (1) teaching materials; (2) readers; (3) grammars; and (4) dictionaries. Annotations are descriptive rather than critical. Wherever possible each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. (Author/CFM)

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A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages

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Languages of

The Middle East and North Africa

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1 Western Europe
Pidgins and Creoles (European Based)
2 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
3 The Middle East and North Africa
4 South Asia
5 Eastern Asia
6 Sub-Saharan Africa
7 Southeast Asia and the Pacific
8 North, Central, and South America

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Birgit A. Blass
Stephen R. Cahir
William W. Gage
William F. Hanks
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Dorothy Rapp

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (No. OEC-300-75-0201) under the provisions of Title VI, Section 602, NDEA.

Library of Congress Catalog Card No.: 76-44591
ISBN: 87281-056-9

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1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Printed in the U.S.A.

Preface

This annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly-taught languages is a revision of A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages which the Center for Applied Linguistics published in 1969. All modern languages except standard English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish have in principle been included whenever adequate materials for studying them could be located.

The present edition was compiled in response to a consensus reached at the Kittamaqundi Conference on the Uncommonly-Taught Languages convened by the U.S. Office of Education in Columbia, Maryland September 29 - October 2, 1974.* Area specialists participating in the conference felt that the quantity of materials published in all areas since the appearance of the 1969 survey warranted a complete update of that edition.

The current survey is being published in eight fascicles, utilizing the same arrangement of languages and language groups as the earlier one within the following divisions: Western Europe/Pidgins and Creoles (European-based); Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; The Middle East and North Africa; South Asia; Eastern Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia and the Pacific; North, Central and South America.

The primary emphasis continues to be on materials designed for use by the adult learner whose native language is English, although some materials of interest mainly to the teacher, the specialist and/or the textbook writer have been incorporated. Under grammars, texts have been added which require knowledge of modern linguistic terminology. Books in print and available commercially are included, as well as those out of print, forthcoming or of limited accessibility. On the other hand, some of the publications of limited accessibility appearing in the 1969 survey have been dropped, especially when they have been superseded by later publications which are more readily available.

In the case of languages for which there appear to be no adequate or recent texts in English, entries include older books, technical studies, and books in foreign languages. For languages not appearing in the former survey, both recent works and older textbooks have been included to give a more comprehensive overview of information available. Pre-1940 bilingual dictionaries are listed when they apparently constitute the sole or major source for the language, or when they have appeared as reprints.

The present survey is the result of contributions from many individuals. Dr. David DeCamp, the Center's Associate Director for International Programs and Professor of Linguistics, English and Education at the University of Texas, served as project director until June 30, 1976, at which time Dr. Anthony Robson assumed this responsibility as head of the Center's International Programs.

Generous assistance was given by our colleagues at the Center, especially Begay

*Papers presented at this conference were published by the Center for Applied Linguistics (Material Development Needs in the Uncommonly-taught Languages: Priorities for the Seventies, 1975).

Atkinson, Publications Director, and Diane Bartosh of the publications staff; Alice Eppink, Librarian; and members of the staff of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics. We also wish to express our gratitude to those scholars who reviewed our preliminary draft and made many valuable suggestions. Their names are listed in the appropriate fascicles. Thanks are also due the Library of Congress, including many staff members in the specialized reference sections of the Library. The Library allowed us access to its stacks, which greatly facilitated our work.

Our very special thanks go to Wilma Chase, Jean Lewis and Sonia Kundert, who typed the manuscript for publication.

At the end of each fascicle we are providing our readers with a form which we hope they will use to send us information about published or forthcoming basic tools of access which have not come to our attention and which may be included in a later edition of this collection.

Dora E. Johnson
Birgit A. Blass
Stephen R. Cahir
William W. Gage
William F. Hanks
Elizabeth Kimmell
Dorothy Rapp

August 1976

Introduction

Some of the languages which appeared in the provisional edition of this survey (1969) under the Middle East section -- e.g., Armenian, Azerbaijani, Laz, and Ossetic -- have been transferred in the present edition to the fascicle dealing with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This shift has been made because speakers of these languages previously concentrated in the Middle East have been increasingly dispersed throughout the world, and the only speakers still clustered in sizable groups reside chiefly within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Although some consideration was given to placing Baluchi and Pashto in the South Asia fascicle, the traditional approach has been followed, and these two languages continue to appear in this volume.

Because many Arabic books have been reprinted during the last five years, reprints of older standard grammars and dictionaries in Classical Arabic, as well as those in Egyptian and Modern Standard Arabic, have been included in the present edition.

This fascicle also reflects the growing interest in Berber languages although this interest has resulted more in scholarly studies than in basic tools of access.

An excellent recent bibliography on Arabic languages and linguistics is:

> Bakallah, M. H. Bibliography of Arabic Linguistics. London, England: Mansell, 1975.

Information on bibliographic sources not included in this volume may be found in Troike, Rudolph C. and Crawford Feagin Stone, Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Languages of the World. Arlington, VA: Center for Applied Linguistics (forthcoming).

Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows:

> Teaching Materials (basic, intermediate, and advanced courses, audio-visual courses, radio recordings, character texts, and introductions to the writing system). Information about intermediate and advanced materials is, in general, given when such materials are members of a series which contains a basic course.
>
> Readers (general, literary, history, social science, folklore, newspaper and school readers).
>
> Grammars (reference grammars, linguistic grammars, and partial descriptions).
>
> Dictionaries (comprehensive, concise and student dictionaries and glossaries).

Annotations are descriptive, rather than critical, and follow a condensed format. Wherever possible, each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. Materials available through the ERIC Documentation Service are also included.

The reader should note that unless otherwise indicated:

1. Textbooks are for use with an instructor.

2. Textbooks are designed for the adult English speaker.

3. Standard or generally accepted dialects are used.

4. Standard orthography is utilized throughout.

5. Descriptive information about pronunciation is provided when skill emphasis indicates pronunciation drills.

6. Vocabulary lists are not noted if there is a cumulative glossary at the end of the book.

7. Dictionaries are intended for the speaker of English.

Abbreviations appearing in brackets after the annotations identify materials produced under U.S. Government auspices or by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Preliminary lists of a number of the languages were submitted to consultants for review, and their recommendations have for the most part been incorporated into the survey. The consultants were: Ernest N. McCarus -- Kurdish; Alam Miran -- Pashto; Mohammad A. Jazayery -- Persian; Ernest T. Abdel-Massih -- Arabic and Berber; and Gene Schramm -- Hebrew.

The files and preliminary drafts for this fascicle were preapred by Stephen Cahir, William Hanks, and Birgit Blass. Annotations and editing were done by Dora Johnson and Elizabeth Kimmell. William Gage served as advisor and source of information.

Abbreviations

ACLS — American Council of Learned Societies.

Books published under ACLS auspices are available through Spoken Language Services, P.O. Box 783, Ithaca, New York 14850, which is the sole distributor for these publications.

AID — Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

DLI — Defense Language Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Monterey, California 93940.

ED — Educational Document. The numbers that follow refer to entries in Resources in Education (RIE), which is published monthly by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Documents may be ordered directly from:

ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS)
Computer Microfilm International Corporation
P.O. Box 190
Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Or for further information, contact:

The ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209.

ED numbers listed which do not have MF (microfiche only) or Resumé only (i.e. summary of document, cost, and where obtainable) are available in microfiche and hard copy.

FL — Foreign Language. The number assigned by the Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics to the documents it enters into the ERIC system. Each document is assigned an ED number when it is published in RIE.

FSI — Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

NDEA — National Defense Education Act, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202.

PC — Peace Corps (now ACTION), Washington, D.C. 20525.

USAFI — Armed Forces Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301.

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TURKISH

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bainbridge, Margaret N. Turkish elementary reader and grammar. London, England: University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 1974.

Bazin, Louis. Introduction à l'étude pratique de la langue turque. Paris, France: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient, A. Maisonneuve, 1968. 204 pp.

Structural reference grammar. Phonology, morphology, and a brief chapter on syntax. Grammar index.

Köstem, N. Turkish language material. Austin, TX: University of Texas, Peace Corps Training Center, 1967. 5 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. Lessons contain several brief dialogues and numerous grammar drills. Some early lessons include pronunciation drills. No notes on pronunciation or grammar. Vol. III includes supplementary material - a verb list, grammar summary, brief articles, and some crossword puzzles. Vol. IV contains collected vocabulary lists. Vol. V contains reading selections, each with vocabulary list and comprehension questions. [PC]

Kreider, Herman H. Essentials of Modern Turkish. Ankara, Turkey: Amerikan Neşriyati Bürosu, 1959. xii, 328 pp. [1st pub. in 1945: First lessons in modern Turkish.]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 42 lessons, Turkish material is in the standard orthography, with alternative forms of spelling presented. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. There are completion, translation, and parsing drills. From Lesson 20, unedited works of contemporary Turkish authors are presented. Pronunciation information provided. In Lesson 2, emphasis is on vowel harmony, in Lesson 3 on consonant gradation. Appended are a key to exercises, a bibliography, and Turkish-English, English-Turkish glossaries.

Lewis, G.L. Teach Yourself Turkish. London, England: English Universities Press, 1959. 175 pp. [Reprint of 1953 ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Sixteen lessons, each containing three sections: grammar notes, a vocabulary list, and translation exercises. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in numerous examples. The introduction contains an outline of the phonology and a discussion of vowel harmony, changes in consonants, and punctuation. Appended are military terms, index of suffixes, and a key to exercises.

Mardin, Yusuf. Colloquial Turkish. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966. x, 288 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. May be covered in approximately 100 hours. In the 36 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in sentences, brief dialogues and narratives. There are response, transformation, translation, completion, and sentence construction drills. A section on pronunciation and a brief reference grammar are also included. Three tests contain drills. Appended are a key to exercises and tests, and a Turkish-English glossary.

McQuown, Norman A. and Sadi Koylan. Spoken Turkish, Books I & II. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, 1971. 2 vols. Records; cassettes. [Reprint of 1944 Holt ed.] [ED 104 116/117 Resumé only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences with buildups and model conversations which serve as a base for structured conversations outlined in English. There are pronunciation, translation, multiple choice, completion, and response drills and exercises. Turkish material is in the standard orthography accompanied by a transcription in Lessons 1-12. Appendices include a key to the exercises (Vol. I).

Pekmezian, Naomi et al. FSI One Hundred-hour Course: Turkish. Ankara, Turkey: Foreign Service Institute, American Embassy, 1966. ix, 347 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 20 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives. There are pronunciation, repetition, comprehension, response, and transformation drills and exercises. Appended are supplementary vocabulary and a Turkish-English glossary. [FSI]

Reno, Zeynep T. Turkish: An Audio-Lingual Course with Correlated Tapes. Brattleboro, VT: Experiment in International Living, 1968. 156 pp. Tapes.

May be used in an intensive program, and for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and some writing practice. In the 10 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives which serve as the basis for structured conversations. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, replacement, response, expansion, recombination, comprehension,

transformation, and translation drills and exercises.

Swift, Lloyd B. and Selman Ağrali. Turkish Basic Course. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1966-68. 2 vols. [Vol. I reprinted 1972] [Vol. I, ED 013 451; Vol. II, ED 024 050 MF only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 50 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues, with buildups, and narratives which serve as the base for comprehension practice and structured conversation. There are pronunciation, response, substitution, expansion, and transformation drills and exercises. Vocabulary limited to 475 items in Vol. I and expanded to 2,000 items in Vol. II. Transcription occasionally utilized. In early lessons, diacritics indicate stress, intonation, and juncture. The dialect is that of educated urban Turks. Turkish-English glossaries. (See also Ağrali et al. Turkish Basic Course: A Graded Reader.) [NDEA/FSI]

Thomas, Lewis V. Elementary Turkish. Rev. and ed. by Norman Itzkowitz. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1967. x, 187 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 23 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. There are repetition and translation drills. Standard Turkish is represented. Appended are a key to exercises and a Turkish-English glossary.

Turkish Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1964-66. 14 vols. Tapes. [ED 034 196 MF only]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 112 lesson units, there are dialogues with translations, cartoon guides, syllabic transcription and standard Turkish orthography, recombination dialogues, readings, questions, and block drills. An introduction to phonology and pronunciation drills. [DLI]

Turkish: 12 Weeks [Course]. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1965. 7 vols. Tapes. [ED 024 937]

Fifty-five units containing dialogues, and pattern drills with grammatical notes. Also included are perception, question and answer, recombination, and situation drills. Vol. 7 is cartoon drills for Units 1-13. Introduction to the language situation. Cumulative vocabulary with notes. [DLI]

Üçüncüoğlu, Lâtife, Selim Budak and Ayşe Budak. Turkish Language. Portland, OR: Turkey Training Project, Portland State College, 1965. 4 vols. Supplement: Turkish Language Vocabulary. 24 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Each volume contains ten lessons. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and narratives which serve as a base for conversation about situations from real life. There are response, completion, translation, sentence construction, parsing, and transformation drills. No pronunciation information except for discussions of vowel harmony. [PC]

Ün, İzzet Hamit. A New Direct and Combined Method for the Study of the Turkish of Today. 5th ed. Istanbul, Turkey: Güven Basimevi, 1971. 126 pp. [Translation of Méthode directe et combinée pour l'étude de la langue Turque.]

Designed to give reading practice. In the 16 lessons, vocabulary is introduced in lists and illustrated in questions and answers, narratives, proverbs, and poems. Grammatical explanations are in traditional terms. The introduction contains a list of sounds and their English equivalents. Appended are a list of foreign words frequently used in Turkish, and Turkish-English and English-Turkish glossaries.

READERS

Ağrali, Selman N. et al., comps. Turkish Basic Course: Graded Reader. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1970. iv, 312 pp. [ED 041 267 MF only]

This volume is the third and last of the FSI Basic Turkish Course. Unedited selections in order of ascending difficulty are taken from history, geography, religion, proverbial, prose and poetry literature, reviews, and political writing. Designed to expand the student's vocabulary. Vocabulary, a few notes, and comprehension questions accompany each selection. Extensive illustrations intended to provide classroom discussion. Turkish-English glossary. [FSI/NDEA]

Başgöz, Ilhan. Turkish folklore reader. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 120) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University and The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1971. xi, 153 pp.

Presupposes a course in Turkish grammar. Selections are arranged in ascending order of difficulty. Also contains two texts from modern literary Turkish. Proverbs, riddles, maledictions and benedictions are translated. Grammatical notes. Turkish-English glossary. Selected folklore bibliography. [NDEA]

Kreutel, Richard F. Osmanisch-türkische Chrestomathie. (Porta linguarum orientalium. Neue Serie, 7) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1965. xxii, 284 pp.

Seventy-five brief reading selections in Ottoman script. Extensive notes. Turkish-German vocabulary. Entries also in phonemic transcription.

Németh, J. Turkish Reader for Beginners. Tr. from the German by T. Halasi-Kun. (Publications in Near and Middle East Studies, Columbia University, Series B2) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1966. 71 pp.

To be used with the author's Turkish Grammar. Annotated texts in Arabic and romanized scripts. Exercises, Turkish-English vocabulary.

Spies, Otto. Türkische Chrestomathie aus moderner Literatur. 2nd ed. Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1968. vi, 97 pp.

Designed to introduce the student to styles of writing and literature. Brief selections with notes. Turkish-German glossary.

Tietze, Andreas. Advanced Turkish Reader: Texts from the Social Sciences and Related Fields. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 118) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1973. xiv, 215 pp.

Designed to give practice in reading modern scholarly prose and assistance in understanding these texts. Recent styles are emphasized. Chronologically arranged by the birthdate of the authors. Many articles are abridged and explanatory footnotes are added. Syntac-

tical annotations to difficult passages. Section on those grammatical features which need explanation. Gazetteer and biographical dictionary. Glossary. [NDEA]

_____. Turkish Literary Reader. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 22) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. viii, 275 pp. [ED 016 204 Resumé only]

An intermediate reader designed for self-instruction. The readings illustrate modern Turkish prose and (topically arranged) poetry, accompanied by vocabulary and cultural notes. Each reading is preceded by an outline of the contents. Appendices contain explanations of infrequent grammatical phenomena occurring in the texts, culture notes, formulas, and a Turkish-English glossary. [NDEA/ACLS]

Turkish Reader. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1970. 294 pp. [DLI]

Wittek, Paul. Turkish. 2nd rev. ed. (Modern language readers) London, England: Lund Humphries, 1956. xiii, 134 pp. [1st pub. 1945]

Intended for intermediate or advanced students. The excerpts, taken from modern literature are accompanied by a vocabulary list and by grammatical and cultural notes.

GRAMMARS

Akmut, Abdulhafiz. A grammar of modern Turkish: with exercises and their solutions. Lahore Pakistan: Panjab University Press, 1959-60. 2 vols.

A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. There are conjugation and translation exercises. Vol. I deals with the simple moods and the tenses of the indicative mood. Vol. II treats compound moods and participles. Appendices include key to exercises, extracts from Turkish literature, and a Turkish-English word list.

Deny, Jean. Grammaire de la langue turque (dialecte osmanli). (Bibliothèque de l'École des langues orientales vivantes). Wiesbaden, W. Germany: Dr. Martin Sändig OHG, 1971. xxx, 1218 pp. [Reprint of 1921 Paris ed.]

Comprehensive traditional reference grammar. Information at times dated, but still considered a good grammar. Turkish material presented in Ottoman script and in transcription.

Jansky, Herbert E.J. Lehrbuch der türkischen Sprache. 7th rev. ed. Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1970. xii, 243 pp.

A pedagogical grammar with illustrative sentences and vocabulary list. Grammar index.

Lewis, Geoffrey L. Turkish Grammar. Oxford, England: The Clarendon Press, 1967. xxiv, 303 pp.

A descriptive grammar of modern written Turkish. Traditional in approach but utilizing modern linguistic principles. Deals with grammatical categories of nouns, verbs, adverbs, word-formation, and qualifiers. Included also are chapters on punctuation and sentence analysis. Numerous examples with translations (often literal) follow items described, occasionally in paradigms and lists. Index. Bibliography.

Németh, J. Turkish Grammar. (Publications in Near and Middle East Studies, Columbia University, Series B1) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1962. 111 pp. [Translated from the German]

Deals with Ottoman Turkish.

Swift, Lloyd B. A Reference Grammar of Modern Turkish. (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 19) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. v, 278 pp. [ED 016 205 Resumé only]

A linguistic grammar, intended for the specialist and intermediate student. The six chapters deal with phonemics, morphophonemics, word-formation (formal classes of words), nominal and predicate inflection, and syntax (functional classes). Numerous examples with translations follow items described. Appendix includes analyses of sample sentences, and four diagrams (in pocket) illustrate topic-comment and phrase structures. Extensive cross-referencing. Analysis is based on the speech of the educated Turkish speaker. Index. [NDEA/ACLS]

Underhill, Robert. Turkish Grammar. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, forthcoming 1976.

Pedagogical grammar containing lessons on the basic grammatical structures of Turkish. Exercises.

DICTIONARIES

Alderson, Anthony D., and Fahir İz. The Concise Oxford Turkish Dictionary; (Turkish-English and English-Turkish). New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1974. xii, 807 pp. [Reprint of 1959 ed.]

Intended for the speakers of both languages. In the Turkish-English section, the Turkish entries are followed by diacritics indicating length and stress. Loanwords from English and French which are not easily recognized are included. Compounds and idioms are listed under the main word. The passive, causative and reciprocal forms of the verbs are given where deemed necessary. In the English-Turkish section, entries are also in the Turkish alphabet. Diacritics indicate stress. Both sections include illustrative phrases and sentences.

Arïkan, Necmettin. Telâffüzlü ve bol örnekli 50.000 kelimelik yeni İngilizce-Türkçe sözlük. Istanbul, Turkey: Rafet Zaimler Kitabevi, 1972. 1248 pp.

English-Turkish dictionary, intended for the student of Turkish. Includes synonyms and antonyms. Parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information and illustrative phrases provided.

Fahrettin, Iskender. English-Turkish Dictionary. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, 1954. 694 pp.

A concise dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. Entries include parts of speech and some illustrative phrases.

Hony, H.C. and Fahir İz. A Turkish-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1957. xi, 419 pp.

Assumes familiarity with the basic elements of Turkish grammar. The approximately 10,000 entries include levels of usage and etymology, explanations, illustrative sentences and some grammatical information. Compound words are listed under the main words. The Turkish material is followed by diacritics indicating vowel length and stress.

İz, Fahir and H.C. Hony. An English-Turkish Dictionary. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1968. x, 510 pp. [Reprint of 1955 ed.]

A comprehensive dictionary primarily intended for the speaker of Turkish. Covers the standard colloquial language. The English entries, in the standard orthography and in transcription, include everyday idioms and phrases.

Kornrumpf, Hans-J. Lagenscheidt's Universal Dictionary: Turkish-English, English-Turkish. 4th ed. New York, NY: Barnes and Noble, 1961. 407 pp.

Pocket format. Includes appendix of abbreviations, phrases, and numbers.

Moran, Ahmet V. Türkçe-İngilizce sözlük: A Turkish-English dictionary. Istanbul, Turkey: Kâğit ve Basım İşleri A. Şirketi for the Turkish ministry of Public Instruction, 1971. xv, 1368 pp. [1st pub. 1945]

A comprehensive dictionary, with indication of parts of speech and status (obsolete, rare, medical, etc.) of words, and appendix of "new Turkish words used in the text of the Constitution".

Pinar, Reha. İngilizce-Türkçe sözlük. Istanbul, Turkey: Remzi Kitabevi, 1972. 557 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Turkish. Pocket format. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.

_____. Türkçe-İngilizce sözlük. Istanbul, Turkey: Remzi Kitabevi, 1973. 448 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Turkish. Pocket format. Entries include levels of usage and grammatical information. Appended is a table of conjugations.

Redhouse, James Williams. New Redhouse Turkish-English Dictionary. Istanbul, Turkey: Amerikan Bord Neşriyat Dairesi, 1974. xxxii, 1292 pp. [Reprint of 1890 ed.] [ED 034 193 Resumé only, 1968 ed.]

A comprehensive dictionary intended primarily for the English speaker. All vocabulary in use during the last two centuries is included, arranged in one alphabetical order. Entries are also in the Arabic script. Irregular stress patterns are indicated by diacritics. Entries include compounds, derivatives, abbreviations indicating levels of usage and semantic area, and illustrative phrases and sentences. If there is any ambiguity about an inflected form, the inflected form is abbreviated in superscript. For verbs, the aorist is indicated. Cross-references.

_____. Revised Redhouse Dictionary: English-Turkish. Ed. by J.K. Birge et al. 2nd ed. Istanbul, Turkey: Amerikan Bord Neşriyat Dairesi, 1969. xxii, 1214 pp. [Reprint of 1953 ed.] [ED 034 192 Resumé only]

Comprehensive dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. Approximately 65,000 entries in the standard orthography modified to indicate syllable division and in transcription include technical terms, geographical names and abbreviations. Entries also include parts of speech, levels of usage, etymological information, and illustrative phrases. Bibliography.

Sak, Ziya. İngilizce Türkçe sözlük. 1st ed. Istanbul, Turkey: Sak İngilizce Öğretimi Yayınları, 1971. 920 pp

Intended for the speaker of Turkish. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Pocket format.

Steuerwald, Karl. Deutsch-türkisches Wörterbuch = Almanca-Türkçe sözlük. Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1974. ix, 669 pp.

_____. Türkisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Türkçe-almanca sözlük. Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1972. xii, 1057 pp.

Thompson, H.M. New Turkish-English Dictionary. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, 1965. 573 pp. [Reprint of 1954 ed.]

Pocket format. Parts of speech indicated. One to three-word definitions.

Tuğlacı, Pars. Büyük Türkçe-İngilizce sözlük. (Pars Yayınları No. 5) Istanbul, Turkey: Author, 1966. 948 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Turkish. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage and, occasionally, illustrative sentences.

_____. Resimli İngilizce-Türkçe sözlük. (An English-Turkish illustrated dictionary.) (Pars Yayınları No. 4) Istanbul, Turkey: Sermet Matbaasi, 1966. 573 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Turkish. Approximately 40,000 entries, which include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative idioms and phrases.

Iranian

BALUCHI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman and Aqil Khan Mengal. A Course in Baluchi. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1969. 2 vols. Tapes. [ED 034 992/993 Resumé only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 20 units of Vol. I, grammar is introduced in dialogues and basic sentences, and explained in structural terms. There are substitution, transformation, and response drills and exercises. Emphasis is on the Rakshani dialect. In Units 21-30 of Vol. II, the Arabic script as employed for Baluchi is introduced, followed by graded readings of prose and poetry, with translations and some notes. Vol. II also includes a recapitulation of material in Vol. I with grammatical and lexical drills. Appended are a Baluchi-English glossary and an English-Baluchi finder list. Grammar index. [NDEA]

Dames, M. Longworth. A Textbook of the Balochi Language; consisting of miscellaneous stories, legends, poems, and Balochi-English vocabulary. Trans. by Jamiat Rai and R.S. Diwan. Lahore, Pakistan: Printed by the Superintendent, Govt. Print., Punjab, 1922.

GRAMMARS

Elfenbein, Josef H. The Baluchi Language: A Dialectology with Texts. (Royal Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. 27) London, England: Luzac and Co., 1966. iv,

48 pp.

A general comparative study on the six major dialects of Baluchi, and their subdialects. The criteria used in analysis are phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon. Brief outlines of each dialect with some examples are provided. Samples of texts with translations and notes compose the last two chapters of the book. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Short Baluchi-English glossary. Maps.

Frolova, V.A. Beludžskij jazyk. (Yaziki zarubežnogo vostoka i afriki) Moscow, USSR: Izdatel'stvo vostočnoj literatury, 1960. 68 pp.

Intended as an introduction to Baluchi. Deals with phonology and morphology. Map. Bibliography.

Gilbertson, G.W. The Baluchi Language: A Grammar and Manual. Hertford, England: S. Austin and Sons, 1923. xvi, 312 pp.

A pedagogical reference grammar, traditional in approach. Deals with parts of speech. Brief chapter on syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. Appended is an extensive list of unrelated sentences and texts with translations. Roman transcription used throughout.

Leech, R. "Grammar of the Balochky Language." Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal 7:2.608- (1938).

Morgenstierne, G. "Neu-iranische Sprachen." Handbuch der Orientalistik. 1, Abt. 4, Bd. 1 Abschnitt. Leiden-Köln, 1967. [Reprint of 1958 ed.]

Phonetics, morphology (essential characteristic traits), distribution, bibliography.

DICTIONARIES

Elfenbein, Josef H. A Vocabulary of Marw Baluchi. (Quaderni della Sezione Linguistica Degli Annali, 2) Naples, Italy: Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, 1963. 107 pp.

Contains all the words occurring in the published Marw texts, with citation and line. Very common words are identified. Baluchi-English vocabulary and English-Baluchi index.

Gilbertson, George W. English-Balochi Colloquial Dictionary. Hertford, England: S. Austin and Sons, 1925. 2 vols.

A comprehensive dictionary. The Baluchi glosses are in transliteration. Etymological and comparative information also provided. Illustrative sentences.

Mayer, Thomas John Lee. English-Biluchi Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Sheikh Mubarak Ali, 1975. 219 pp. [Reprint of 1909 ed.]

Baluchi equivalents are in Roman transcription. Parts of speech indicated.

KURDISH

TEACHING MATERIALS

Abdulla, Jamal Jalal and Ernest N. McCarus. Kurdish Basic Course: Dialect of Sulaimania, Iraq. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1967. viii, 482 pp. Tapes. [ED 013 439 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Part of a series by the same authors which includes readers and a dictionary. Part I contains an outline of the phonology and eight contrastive drills on consonants. In Part II, dialogues with buildups serve as a base for structured conversation. There are substitution, response, word-formation, translation, and transformation drills. Grammar is explained in structural terms. Kurdish material is in transcription until Part III where the standard Arabic orthography is introduced. The first lesson in Part III contains all previously introduced dialogues in the standard orthography. Cultural notes included. Grammar index. [NDEA]

Bedir-Khan, N. Nvîsa min, mon livre, cours pratique de la langue kurde. Paris, France, 1965.

READERS

Abdulla, Jamal Jalal and Ernest N. McCarus. eds. Kurdish Readers. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1967. 3 vols. [ED 013 441/442/443 Resumé only]

This series of readers assumes mastery of Kurdish Basic Course. Vol. I, Newspaper Kurdish contains 28 reading selections, Vol. II, Kurdish Essays 12 selections, and Vol. III, Kurdish Short Stories six reading selections. A variety of styles, vocabulary, and orthographic conventions are illustrated. All material is ungraded and unedited. Some of the more difficult passages are translated. Kurdish material is in the (Arabic) Kurdish script throughout, in the vocabulary lists and selections 1-15 of Vol. I, supplemented by a transcription. The vocabulary items are included in the Kurdish-English Dictionary, by McCarus. The selections in Vol. I include repetition, multiple substitutions, completion, response, transformation, and comprehension drills, and a proverb. Bibliography in each volume. [NDEA]

Blau, Joyce. Kurdish Kurmandji modern texts. Introduction, selection, and glossary. (Iranische Texte) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1968. 63 pp.

GRAMMARS

Bakaev, Cherkes Khudoevich. Jazyk Kurdov SSSR. Moscow, USSR: Nauka, 1973. 351 pp.

Bedir-Khan, Celadet and Roger Lescot. Grammaire kurde (dialecte kurmandji). Paris, France: Librairie d'Amerique et d'Orient, 1970. x, 372 pp.

Expanded version of Bedir-Khan's work (Damascus 1937). Reference grammar, traditional/structural in approach. Deals with the alphabet and phonology, morphology (parts of speech and conjugations), and elements of syntax. Also included are brief samples of modern texts, poetry, and a ballad. Index.

Bedir-Khan, Kamuran Alî. Langue kurde. Paris, France, 1953. [O.P.]

_____. Zmanê mader, la langue maternelle, alphabet et lectures kurdes. Paris, France, 1965.

Bedir, Paul. Grammaire kurde. Paris, France: Librairie Orientale P. Geuthner, 1926. 77 pp.

Brief grammatical sketch in traditional terms. Proverbs used as examples. Also includes narrations accompanied by translations in French. Romanized transcription used throughout. Chapter on poetry. Kurdish-French glossary.

Fossum, Ludwig O. A Practical Kurdish Grammar. Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Publishing House, 1919. 279 pp.

Fuad, Kamal. Kurdische Handschriften. (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, Bd. 30) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: F. Steiner, 1970. iv, 158 pp.

Mackenzie, David N. Kurdish Dialect Studies. (London Oriental Series, 9 & 10) London, England: Oxford University Press, 1961-62. 2 vols.

Attempts to cover most of the dialects of Kurdish; deals primarily with those of Sulaimaniya, Arbil and Mosul. Vol. I contains grammatical sketch. Vol. II consists of a collection of texts (with translations).

McCarus, Ernest N. A Kurdish grammar; descriptive analysis of the Kurdish of Sulaimaniya, Iraq. (Program in Oriental Languages, Publications Series B-Aids-No. 10) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. xi, 138 pp.

A descriptive grammar, intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. Contains an introduction to Kurdish, previous words, and discussion on the orthographic system of the language. Other chapters deal with phonology, morphology, word formation and syntax. Examples with translations follow items described. The appendix includes two texts given in (Arabic) Kurdish script, phonemic transcription and literal and approximate translations. Kurdish-English glossary. Analysis is based on the speech of males. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography. Map. [ACLS]

Soane, Ely B. Grammar of the Kurmanji or Kurdish Language. London, England: Luzac and Co., 1913.

DICTIONARIES

Anter, Musa. Kürdce-Türkçe sözlük. Ferhenga Khurdî-Tirkî. Istanbul, Turkey: Yeni Matbaa, 1967. 174 pp.

Kurdish-Turkish dictionary. Approximately 11,000 entries. On the whole one to two-word definitions.

Bakaev, Cherkes Khudoevich, comp. Kurdsko-russkij slovar'. Ed. by Iosif A. Orbeli. Moscow, USSR: Akademija nauk SSSR, 1957. 618 pp.

Entries are listed in Cyrillic. Parts of speech, grammatical information, and levels of usage indicated.

Blau, Joyce. Kurdish-French-English dictionary. (Correspondance d'Orient, no. 9) Brussels, Belgium: Bruxelles Centre du Monde Musulman Contemporain, 1965. xvii, 263 pp.

Farizov, I.O. Russko-kurdskij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1957. 781 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Russian. The Kurdish used is the northern (Kurmandži) dialect, with material taken mainly from texts and newspapers. The 30,000 entries are arranged alphabetically, with homophones listed separately. Illustrative sentences, stylistic notes and scope notes are given where relevant. The introduction contains a brief sketch of the structure of the dictionary. The orthography used is the modified Roman script, which is mainly used in foreign Kurdish publications.

Kurdoev, K.K. Kurdsko-russkij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Akademija nauk SSSR, 1960. 890 pp.

McCarus, Ernest N. A Kurdish-English dictionary: dialect of Sulaimania, Iraq. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1967. x, 194 pp. [ED 013 438 Resumé only]

Approximately 3500 entries predominantly reflect the literary language. The Kurdish material is given in Kurdish script as encountered in the original source followed by a phonemic transcription, an English gloss, and occasional illustrative sentences. The arrangement throughout is alphabetical by the phonemic transcription. The transcription provides grammatical information, e.g. the relative order of elements. (See Kurdish Readers by J.J. Abdulla and E.N. McCarus.) [NDEA]

Wahby, Taufiq and C.J. Edmonds. A Kurdish-English Dictionary. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1966. xi, 179 pp. [ED 029 287 Resumé only]

Approximately 8000 entries. Parts of speech and the etymology of loanwords indicated. Illustrative sentences. Homographs appear as separate entries.

PASHTO

TEACHING MATERIALS

Chavarria-Aguillar, Oscar Luis. Pashto Basic Course. Prelim. ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, University of Michigan, 1962. 200 pp. [ED 014 717 Resumé only]

For use with a native informant and a linguistically trained instructor. This manual forms an integral course together with Pashto Instructor's Handbook, A Short Introduction to the Writing System of Pashto, and Herbert Penzl's A Reader of Pashto. Designed to give speech practice. In the 14 units grammar is illustrated in basic sentences and in drills. Units 10-14 contain supplementary readings instead of drills. Pashto material is in transcription. The dialect of this manual is that spoken in Eastern Afghanistan. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Verb charts. The Handbook is for the exclusive use of the teacher. [NDEA]

_____. A Short Introduction to the Writing System of Pashto. Ann Arbor, MI: Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, University of Michigan, 1962. 22 pp. [ED 014 719 Resumé only]

The introduction lists the independent forms of the letters of the Pashto alphabet with an indication of the corresponding Pashto phonemes. The relationship between the symbols, in their various shapes, and the phonemes is treated in more detail in the following sections. All Pashto material is written in the Pashto script and in transcription. [NDEA]

Crenshaw, Kathleen A. et al. Introduction to Pushto. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Peace Corps Training Center, n.d. v, 206 pp. Tapes.

Introductory text in spoken Pashto (Peshawar dialect), designed for use in the classroom. An opening unit treats pronunciation, includes articulatory description and drills. Eight lesson units follow, each containing basic sentences illustrating a particular structure, a dialogue (with build-ups), grammar explanation, drills, and supplementary vocabulary and useful expressions. The Pashto material is presented in phonemic transcription. [PC]

Enevoldsen, Jens. An Introduction to Pakhto. Copenhagen, Denmark: Dansk Pathan Missions, 1968. 133 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 39 lessons, dialogues with buildups serve as the base for structured conversation. Included are proverbs, poems, and stories. Lessons 1-3 are exercises in pronunciation. Transcription also used throughout. Outlines of phonetics, and grammar in traditional terms. Verb list.

Khaliq, Abdul, Qazi. Fifty lessons to learn Pushto with fluency & accuracy. Peshawar, Pakistan: Ferozsons for the author, 1973. 194 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Brief grammatical notes accompany dialogues with buildups. There are variation, substitution, repetition, and translation exercises. Transcription also used throughout. Appended are reading selections and exercises.

Roos-Keppel, G. and Qazi Abdul Ghani Khan, assisted by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum. A Manual of Pushtu. London, England: H. Milfold, Oxford University Press, 1943. xii, 310 pp. [1st pub. 1901]

Pedagogical grammar, designed also to give reading and writing practice. Part I contains a concise grammar in traditional terms. Deals with the Pashto alphabet and the parts of speech. Part II contains 30 lessons with examples and reading and translation exercises. Part III is colloquial sentences with translations. Appendices in pocket also include comparative tables of Pashto verbs.

READERS

Dorn, Boris A. A chrestomathy of the Pushtū or Afghan language; to which is subjoined a glossary in Afghan and English. London, England: E.J. Brill, 1973. xvi, 620 pp. [Reprint of the 1847 St. Petersburgh ed.]

Contains extensive texts, all in Perso-Arabic script. No notes. In the Pashto-English glossary entries are also in Roman transcription. Levels of usage, references to texts. Parts of speech frequently indicated.

Penzl, Herbert. A Reader of Pashto. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1965. 274 pp. [ED 015 451 Resumé only]

May be used for self-instructional purposes and designed to provide graded reading, and some writing practice. Intended for intermediate students. The 25 units include 32 selections illustrating a variety of written styles. The Pashto material is also in transcription. Notes on grammar, orthography, and dialectal variation. Lessons 1-12 include response, parsing, translation, completion, and sentence construction drills as well as exercises intended to encourage an acquisition of an active command of the Pashto script. Three dialects, Eastern, Kandahar, and Peshawar, are represented. References are made to author's A Grammar of Pashto. Appended is a section on the transcription, a grammatical summary, and a Pashto word index. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Khan, Rahimullah, Qazi. The Modern Pushto Instructor. Peshawar, Pakistan: Faqir Chand Marwah, 1938-43. [Parts I & II reprinted by University Book Agency, Peshawar, 1966. viii, 339 pp.]

Pedagogical grammar intended for high school students, and those wishing to enter the military service. Part I, grammar; Part II, prose composition; Part III, examination papers of the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations; Part IV, idioms and proverbs; Part V, classified vocabulary, legal and police terms, Afridi vocabulary and tribes, Orakzai, Khattak and Waziri words, Naziri tribes.

Lorimer, David L.R. Pasntu. Part I: Syntax of colloquial Pashtu, with chapters on the Persian and Indian elements in the modern language. London, England: The Clarendon Press, 1915. xx, 377 pp.

Traditional reference grammar. Includes English-Pashto index, and Pashto-English index and vocabulary. Transcription used throughout.

Lorimer, John Gordon. Grammar and vocabulary of Waziri Pashto. Calcutta, India: Office of the Superintendant of Government Printing, 1902. 355 pp.

Grammatical sketch. Pashto-English vocabulary. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage. English index to the vocabulary. One text with interlinear translation, and a discussion of leading Waziri characteristics.

Miran, M. Alam. "Major problems of Dari speakers in mastering Pashto morphology." M.A. Thesis, University of Texas at Austin, 1969. iv, 68 pp.

Included are descriptions of Pashto and Dari (Afghan Persian) phonology and morphology.

_____. Some linguistic difficulties facing Dari speakers learning Pashto. (Occasional paper, no. 7) New York, NY: The Asia Society, Afghanistan Council, 1974. vii, 29 pp.

Includes outlines of Pashto and Dari (Afghan Persian) phonologies.

Pence, James Monroe. "A Tagmemic Grammar of Pashto Clause Structure." Ph.D. Diss., University of Michigan, 1967.

Penzl, Herbert. A Grammar of Pashto: A Descriptive Study of the Dialect of Kandahar, Afghanistan. (Program in Oriental Languages, Publications Series B-Aids-No. 2) Washington, DC: American Council of Learned Societies, 1955. 169 pp.

A descriptive grammar, intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. Chapter I is a general introduction to the language, its history, orthography and dialects. Deals with phonology, morphology, and general syntax. Sample texts with interlinear translations and notes are included in Chapter IX. Chapter X is a Pashto-English glossary. Examples are included with the discussion and description. Some illustrative tables. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Name and subject indices. [ACLS]

Shafeev, D.A. A Short Grammatical Outline of Pashto. Trans. and ed. by Herbert H. Paper. (Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, Publication 33) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1964. x, 89 pp. [ED 017 895 Resumé only]

Intended for the specialist. In three parts: Brief section on the sound system and writing system of the language, morphology, and basic information on syntax. Examples are given in Roman transcription (with translations). Appendices include Arabic elements in Pashto, a list of the most common verbs, and

conjugation tables of verbs. The dialect described is that of the western group (Kandahar). Bibliography. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Aslanov, Matiros G. and Nikolai Aleksandrovich. Afgansko-russkij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Sovetskaja Enciklopedija, 1966. 994 pp.

Bellew, Henry W. A Dictionary of the Pukkhto or Pukshto Language. 2nd ed. Lahore, Pakistan: Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, 1901. xi, 355 pp.

A two-way dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and grammatical information. Transcription also used throughout.

Gilbertson, George Waters. The Pakkhto Idiom: A Dictionary. Hertford, England: S. Austin and Sons, 1932. 2 vols.

A comprehensive dictionary. The Pashto glosses are supplemented by a transliteration. Illustrative sentences.

Raverty, Henry G. A Dictionary of the Pukhto, Pushto, or Language of the Afghāns; with remarks on Originality of the language, and its affinity to other oriental languages, etc., etc. London, England: Williams and Norgate and Calcutta, India: W. Newman and Co., 1867. [1st pub. 1860]

Pashto-English dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and cross-references. Transcription also used throughout.

Zudin, P.B. Kratkij Afgansko-russkij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1950. 568 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Russian. Parts of speech and occasionally levels of usage indicated. Entries also listed in Cyrillic.

_____. Russko-afganskij slovar'. Moscow, USSR: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarej, 1955. 1176 pp.

PERSIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bashiri, Iraj. Persian: 70 Units. Minneapolis, MN: Manor House, 1975. 3 vols.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice of modern standard Persian. Vol. I designed to teach the colloquial form as spoken in Tehran. In the 20 units grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in basic sentences and dialogues which serve as the base for structured conversation and reading passages. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution and transformation exercises and drills. Phonemic transcription used. In addition there are nine units on phonological problems with explanations and drills, six units on writing, four units on reading (transcription also provided), and an appendix on the verbal system. Vol. II contains 10 more units of colloquial lessons. The other 40 lessons contain graded passages in Persian script. The latter selections are culturally oriented. Vol. III consists of Persian-English, English-Persian glossaries, a cultural lexicon, idioms and appendices on punctuation, handwriting and letter writing.

_____. Persian for Beginners. (Bibliotheca Islamica Middle Eastern Languages and Linguistics, 1) Minneapolis, MN: The Author, 1972. ix, 222 pp. [O.P.]

Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. In the 16 units, grammar is explained in structural notes, and illustrated in dialogues and texts. There are completion, substitution, transformation, translation, and writing drills and exercises. Appendices include sections on phonology, script, punctuation, and some notes on culture. Persian-English glossary with separate section for verbs.

Hillmann, Michael C. et al. Elementary Modern Persian, Volume I. Rev. interim ed. Tehran, Iran: American Peace Corps, 1974. vi, 348 pp. [New and rev. ed. forthcoming]

Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice of the colloquial spoken and written language. The 29 units include an extensive introduction to the Persian alphabet and writing system with exercises. Thereafter lessons are organized into groups of conversation units, grammatical explanations in structural terms, and texts designed to give reading and vocabulary practice. Texts have notes. Vocabulary included in lessons. Transcription also used in earlier lessons. Index to conversation units. (See also author's A Persian Reader, 1973.) [PC]

Jamshidipur, Yusuf and A. Shakibapour. Learn Persian without Drudgery: A Self-Teaching Book for the Use of Foreigners. Tehran, Iran: Foroughi, n.d. 225 pp.

Twenty lessons with readings, brief grammatical explanations, useful words and expressions. Appended are useful facts about Iran.

Jazayery, Mohammad A. Elementary Lessons in Persian: With an Introduction on Foreign Language Learning and Teaching. Interim ed. Austin, TX: University Cooperative Society, 1968. xlix, 139 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 50 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues without buildups. There are substitution and completion drills. The Persian material is in transcription with stress and intonation indicated by diacritics.

Larudee, Faze. Reading Persian: A Programmed Course Based on the Structure of Written Persian. Ann Arbor, MI: Campus Publisher, 1964. x, 243 pp.

Primarily designed for students with a semester of spoken Persian although the book may be used by beginning students. Designed to give reading practice. The features of the Persian orthography are introduced through a transcription and arranged according to their distribution. The functions of the letters are explained. There are drills in reading words, unrelated sentences, dialogues, and narratives, some of which are accompanied by vocabulary lists. Eleven multiple choice tests are designed to determine the student's ability to recognize the letters of the alphabet with respect to the sounds they represent. Appended are a key to the tests and a Persian-English glossary.

Mace, John. Teach Yourself Modern Persian. London, England: English Universities Press, 1962. viii, 264 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 27 lessons, Persian material is in the

standard orthography which is introduced in Lessons 1-11 with numerous reading and writing exercises. A transliteration is given for the first appearance of every word, phrase, or sentence. In the remaining units there are response, substitution, and transformation drills. Narratives are to be translated into Persian and English. Grammar is extensively explained in structural terms. Key to exercises. Persian-English, English-Persian glossaries.

Mahmoudi, Jalil. Reading and Writing Persian. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1967. vi, 101 pp.

Designed to give speaking, reading, writing practice. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Deals with the letters of the alphabet, their phonetic values, the reading and writing of individual letters as well as their articulation into words. Appendices include cognates, Persian numerals, the old arrangement of the alphabet with its numerical values (the "Abjad" Reckoning), and the Iranian calendar. Persian script and Roman transcription used throughout.

Moayyed Sharazi, J. Today's Persian (for foreign students), Book I (Easy Persian). Shiraz, Iran: Pahlavi University, 1972. [Book II forthcoming]

Uses Persian script throughout with the vowels indicated.

Obolensky, Serge, Kambiz Yazdan Panah and Fereidoun Khaje Nouri. Persian Basic Course: Units 1-12. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, 1973. 404 pp. Cassettes. [Reprint of 1963 Washington, DC ed.] [ED 053 628]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 12 lessons, grammar is illustrated in basic sentences and narratives and explained in structural terms. There are substitution, completion, and response drills. Pronunciation information and drills in Lessons One and Two. The language of this manual represents everyday speech. Differences between formal and informal speech are discussed in the first two lessons. Persian material is first written in transcription, and later rewritten in the standard orthography. [FSI]

Paper, Herbert H. and Mohammad Ali Jazayery. The Writing System of Modern Persian. (Program in Oriental Languages, Publication Series B-Aids-No. 4) Washington, DC: American Council of Learned Societies, 1955. 30 pp. [ED 089 544 MF only]

Designed to give reading practice. The printed, typed and handwritten forms of the Persian script are covered. The introduction is followed by a presentation of the connectors in their independent, initial, medial and final forms. Examples follow items described with a transcription and a translation. Brief sections on ligatures, special signs, numbers, compound words and punctuation. [ACLS]

Persian: Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1960-66. 8 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 100 units, dialogues without buildups are preceded by cartoon guides and perception drills and followed by grammar drills, comprehension questions, reading exercises, two-way translation exercises and vocabulary lists. Narratives replace dialogues in Vol. VI. Vol. I contains a brief guide to pronunciation and repetition drills on sounds. A transcription is used in the vocabulary at the end of Vol. I. [DLI]

Pourhadi [Pūrhādī], Ibrahim. A Programmed Persian Course. Rev. ed. Washington, DC: Author, 1959. 2 vols. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. In the 103 lessons, grammar is briefly explained in structural terms and illustrated in sentences, dialogues, and narratives. There are pronunciation, completion, translation, comprehension, and composition drills and exercises. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. Persian script used throughout.

Sotoodeh, Manouchehr [Sutūdan, Manūchihr]. Persian for English Speaking People. Tehran, Iran: University of Tehran, 1965. 2 vols.

Stilo, Donald L. and Jerome W. Clinton. Spoken and written modern Persian: an elementary text, Parts I & II. Los Angeles, CA: Printed by Multi-Copy for The Authors, 1972-75. 2 vols.

Vol. I contains dialogues, grammatical notes and drills. Vol. II is a Persian-English glossary. Transcription and Persian script used throughout.

_____, Sharon B. Stilo and Mehdi Marashi. Introductory Persian. Austin, TX: University of Texas, Peace Corps Project, 1966. iv, 385 pp.

For use in an intensive course and designed to give speech practice. In the 30 basic lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues, which serve as a base for structured conversation, and in drills. Occasional lessons with pronunciation information and drills, lessons with grammar information and examples, and review lessons. The Persian material is in transcription. Persian-English glossary. [PC]

Zangi, Ali. A basic course in spoken Farsi, Books 1-4. Tehran, Iran: The Author, 1970. 4 vols. (Available from the Iran-American Friendship Society.)

Designed to give speech practice. Lessons include dialogues, grammar notes, and vocabularies. There are substitution, pronunciation, transformation, identification, and free response exercises, and questions on the dialogues. Transcription used throughout. Persian material is that spoken by educated Persians.

READERS

Arberry, Arthur J. Modern Persian Reader. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1951. ix, 159 pp. [1st pub. 1944]

Designed to prepare the beginning student to read newspapers and magazines. The selections are in the Persian script. Appended are grammar notes and a Persian-Arabic glossary.

Dresden, Mark J., ed. Modern Persian Reader. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1964. 443 pp.

For the advanced student. Contains 21 selections of literary texts, essays on history, religion, agriculture, political science, the arts and sports. Vocabulary and notes. [NDEA]

_____ et al. A Reader in Modern Persian. (Publications Series A-Texts-No. 6) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. 393 pp. [O.P.]

Assumes mastery of Units 1-12 of the Obolensky Spoken Persian course. Each of the 12 units has three

sections containing a story, area material, and a newspaper selection, all ungraded. One sentence, with a buildup, is introduced at a time. Persian material is in Persian script, typed and handwritten, and in transcription. An introductory section outlines the Persian script. [USAFI/ACLS/FSI]

Gelpke, Rudolf. Modern Persian Texts: Selection, Introduction, and Glossary. (Iranische Texte) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1962. 110 pp.

Selections from modern Iranian prose and poetry presented in the Persian script supplemented by a transliteration.

A Guide to Persian Reading and Writing. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 80 pp.

To accompany the DLI Persian: Basic Course. No notes or vocabulary provided.

Haidari, A.A. Modern Persian Reader. London, England: University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 1975. 204 pp.

A selection of modern Persian prose designed to provide suitable reading material for students. A vocabulary and notes accompany the text.

Hillmann, Michael C. A Persian Reader: Volume II of Elementary Modern Persian. Interim ed. Tehran, Iran: American Peace Corps, 1973. 298 pp.

Assumes a rudimentary knowledge of Persian grammar, the ability to read, and some skills in writing naskh script. Selections with vocabulary and notes focus on contemporary Persian writing covering folk literature, nonfiction prose, poetry, letter-writing, and short stories. Also included is a review of Persian verbs, discussion on word-building, and the influence of Arabic in modern Persian. Exercises at end of book. [PC]

Kamshad, H. A Modern Persian Prose Reader. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1968. viii, 248 pp. [ED 026 645 Resumé only]

Designed to accompany the author's Modern Persian Prose Literature. The selections, from 26 different sources, are intended to familiarize the student with the main trends and the styles of the writing of the more important Iranian writers of the last 100 years. Introductory notes to each passage. Persian-English glossary.

Marashi, Mehdi. Let's Read Persian. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1973.

Modern Persian Readers. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1962. Vol. I: Elementary, Massud Farzan, Mohammad Ali Jazayery and Herbert H. Paper, eds. viii, 205 pp. Vol. II: Intermediate, Mohammad Ali Jazayery, Herbert H. Paper and Massud Farzan, eds. vi, 241 pp. Vol. III: Advanced, Peter W. Avery, Mohammad Ali Jazayery, Herbert H. Paper and Massud Farzan, eds. vi, 307 pp. [ED 017 891/892/893 Resumé only]

Intended for students who have completed approximately two semesters of semi-intensive work in Persian. Vol. I contains 25 excerpts from newspapers and from modern anecdotes. Appended to each selection are comprehension questions and drills (substitution, transformation, response, and completion), written in the Persian script. Vol. II contains 15 ungraded selections from contemporary newspapers and literature, and Vol. III contains 25 selections which cover history, literature, biography, and technical works, accompanied by biographical sketches of the authors. Vocabulary lists in all volumes. The Persian material is in the Persian script accompanied by a transcription. [NDEA]

Mostofi, Parviz and Khosrov Mostofi. Parsee Nameh: A Persian Reader. 4th rev. ed. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1969. ix, 145 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in sentences and narratives. There are parsing, sentence construction, and translation drills. The Persian alphabet is summarized in Lesson One and more fully explained and drilled in Lessons 2-11. Persian-English glossary.

Obolensky, Serge, Y. Nabil and F.K. Nouri. Persian: Newspaper Reader Text. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1958. 214 pp. Persian: Newspaper Reader, Transcription and Translation. iv, 323 pp.

Designed to give reading practice on the advanced level. Sixteen selections from Iranian newspapers. The Persian material is in Persian script and, in the accompanying volume, in transcription and in translation. No vocabulary lists. [FSI]

Persian Basic Course: Advanced Reading. Let's Ali Live Better. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1967. Persian-English Glossary and Notes to accompany Advanced Reading. 1967.

Reader I: Area Background. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 126 pp. Tapes.

Advanced reading material on Iran's regional and national governments. The lessons explain each new word. [DLI]

GRAMMARS

Boyle, John Andrew. A Grammar of Modern Persian. (Porta Linguarum Orientalium, Neue Serie IX) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1966. vii, 111 pp.

A pedagogical grammar. Traditional in approach. In three basic sections: introduction to the alphabet and pronunciation; grammar ("accidence", derivation and composition, and syntax); and a chrestomathy, the selections of which are entirely in the Perso-Arabic script with no translations. Selections are taken from primers, newspapers and folktales. Examples follow brief descriptions, given in the Persian script, transliteration and translations, except for the section on syntax which utilizes only the transliterated forms. Persian-English vocabulary. Bibliography.

Elwell-Sutton, Laurence P. Elementary Persian Grammar. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1963. x, 223 pp. Key, 1966. 19 pp.

A pedagogical grammar. Traditional in approach. Designed to give the student the rules of grammar of modern written Persian. The first four chapters introduce the Persian alphabet. The rest of the book is composed of brief descriptions of the parts of speech and their functions. Included are chapters on Persian word formation and the Arabic element in Persian. Numerous examples with translations follow items described. Each chapter contains translation exercises.

Appendices on the Nasta'liq and Sekaste scripts, and books for further study. Persian-English, English-Persian vocabularies.

Jazayery, Mohammad Ali and Herbert H. Paper. A Reference Grammar of Modern Persian. Prelim. ed. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, 1961. 344 pp. [Mimeo]

Intended as a reference grammar. Deals with phonology, the writing system, morphology, word formation, and syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout except for the chapter on the writing system. [NDEA]

Lambton, Ann K.S. Persian Grammar. Repr. with corrections. Students' ed. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1960. 275 pp. Key, 1967. 64 pp. Persian Vocabulary, 1966. xii, 394 pp.

A pedagogical grammar of modern Persian intended for the beginner. Also intended as an introduction to literary Persian. Based on modern linguistic principles. Part I, which composes the major part of the book, is a description of the main Persian grammatical forms and their uses. Material is arranged in classes according to function. Part II describes the main Arabic forms used in Persian. Vocabulary lists and translation exercises follow each lesson. The dialect used is that of Tehran. Phonemic transcription also used throughout. Appendices cover irregular verbs, interjections, the calendar, currency, weights and measures, Alijad, and intonation. English and Persian indices. Key contains additional exercises.

Marashi, Mehdi. "The Persian Verb: A Partial Description for Pedagogical Purposes." Ph.D. Diss., University of Texas at Austin, 1970. vii, 128 pp.

Mainly deals with contemporary "standard" Persian in educated written language.

Mehan, M. Persian Grammar. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1968. ii, 304 pp.

A pedagogical grammar in traditional terms. Also intended as a textbook designed to give speech, reading and some writing practice. Grammatical explanations are interspersed with selections of prose and poetry, not necessarily selected to illustrate grammar. There are also texts given in handwriting. Phonemic transcription also used as an aid in earlier lessons. Biographical sketches of Persian literary figures given.

Naraghy, M.H. and Cynthia L. Ranii. Dastoor-e-zabane-Farsi. The colloquial and literary Farsi grammar. Isfahan, Iran: Authors and the American Peace Corps, 1974. 79 pp.

Pedagogical grammar intended for use as a reference manual and workbook of the basic elements of Persian. Parts of speech are explained in structural terms, and illustrated in examples which the student is expected to learn. Numerous exercises. Transcription also used throughout. [PC]

Nye, Gertrude Elizabeth. The Phonemes and Morphemes of Modern Persian. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1955. iii, 146 pp.

A description of the phonemes and morphemes of Persian as spoken by educated speakers in Tehran. Structural in approach. In three parts: phonology, morphology and a short chapter describing the general outlines of Persian syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. The appendix contains a phonemic transcription with interlinear and approximate translations of part of a Persian play. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Phillott, Douglas C. Higher Persian Grammar for the Use of the Calcutta University Showing Differences between Afghan and Modern Persian with Notes and Rhetoric. Calcutta, India: Calcutta University, 1919. xii, 937 pp.

A comprehensive reference grammar, traditional in approach. Deals with orthography, the parts of speech, and syntax. Included also are detailed descriptions of the various cycles of the year, months, seasons, etc., weights and measures. Notes on rhetoric and style. Included in the appendices is the continuation of the section on the uses of the tenses. Index.

Platts, John T. and George S.A. Ranking. A Grammar of the Persian Language. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press, 1911. vii, 296 pp.

Rastorgueva, V.S. A Short Sketch of the Grammar of Persian. Trans. by Steven P. Hill and ed. by Herbert H. Paper. (Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore and Linguistics, Publication 29) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1964. 89 pp. [ED 015 454 Resumé only]

A linguistic grammar intended for the specialist. Structural in approach. In three parts: phonetics, which includes a section and table on the Perso-Arabic alphabet; morphology (parts of speech); basic information on syntax of Persian (simple, compound and complex sentences). Examples included in the discussion are given in phonemic transcription with English translations. Two appendices on the lexical structure of Persian (Arabic loans and derivation), and the most common irregular verbs. [NDEA]

Rubinchik, Yurij A. The Modern Persian Language. (Languages of Asia and Africa) Moscow, USSR: Nauka Publishing House, 1971. 133 pp.

Translation of Sovremennyj persidskij jazyk. A descriptive grammar in traditional terms. Deals with phonetics and writing, morphology, and syntax. Supplement includes an excerpt from a Persian text with notes and translation. Persian script and Roman transcription used throughout.

Tisdall, William St. Clair. Modern Persian Conversation Grammar. New York, NY: F. Ungar, 1967. 2 vols. Key. 77 pp. [Reprint of 1959 ed.]

A pedagogical grammar in three parts. The first contains lessons on elements in Persian grammar; the second, lessons on the Arabic element in Persian; and the third, eight reading selections taken from classical and modern Persian literature. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in translation exercises and conversations. An introductory chapter outlines the phonology. Persian material accompanied by a transcription except in the vocabulary lists, some exercises and the readings. Appendices cover: Arabic phrases, Arabic calendar, the Siyâq method of reckoning, supplementary vocabulary, itineraries, and Persian letters. English-Persian glossary.

Wei, Jacqueline. Dialectal differences between three standard varieties of Persian: Tehran, Kabul, and

Tajik. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. 49 pp. [O.P.]

Windfuhr, Gernot L. Sketch of Persian: Mini-Grammar. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, 1969. (unpublished manuscript) [Forthcoming Mouton & Co.]

Yarmohammadi, Lotfallah. "A contrastive study of modern English and modern Persian." Ph.D. Diss., Indiana University, 1965.

DICTIONARIES

Aryanpur-Kashani, Abbas and Jahan Shah Saleh. The New Unabridged English-Persian Dictionary. Tehran, Iran: Amir-Kebir Publishing and Printing Institute, 1963-65. 5 vols. [ED 034 195]

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. The English entries, occasionally supplemented by a transcription, are followed by abbreviations indicating the parts of speech. Lengthy definitions indicating levels of usage. Archaic terms included. The Persian material is in the Persian script.

_____ and Manoochehr Aryanpur. The English-Persian Collegiate Dictionary: a new dictionary containing over 200,000 words, meanings, and definitions. Tehran, Iran: Amir-Kabir Publications Organization, 1967. 2 vols.

Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and lengthy definitions given in Persian. Entries also in phonetic transcription.

Baroomand, A.A. Kavoosy. Pictorial Persian-English Dictionary. Tehran, Iran: Pirooz Printing & Publications Institute, 1970. 1237 pp.

Approximately 60,000 entries. Parts of speech and grammatical information occasionally included. Levels of usage. Entries also in transcription.

Boyle, John Andrew. A Practical Dictionary of the Persian Language. London, England: Luzac, 1949. 193 pp.

Concentration is on the modern written language. Includes political, economic, and scientific terms. The approximately 10,000 entries are in the Persian script supplemented by a transliteration. Abbreviations indicate parts of speech.

Farzanegi, Khodābandah. The Gowhar English-Persian dictionary, covering 45,000 common and popular English words and exprcssions. Tehran, Iran: Golshaii Bookstore, 1961. 704 pp.

Haïm, Sulaimān. Haïm's One-Volume English-Persian Dictionary. Tehran, Iran: Librairie-Imprimerie Bérukhim, 1967. 1473 pp. [Reprint of 1952 ed.]

For the speaker of Persian. Approximately 60,000 entries. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases and sentences.

_____. Larger English-Persian Dictionary; designed to give the Persian meanings of 80,000 words, idioms, phrases, and proverbs in the English language, as well as the transliteration of difficult Persian words. Tehran, Iran: Librairie-Imprimerie Bérukhim, 1963. 2 vols. [1st pub. 1941-43]

_____. New Persian-English Dictionary. Tehran, Iran: Librairie-Imprimerie Bérukhim, 1962. 2 vols. [1st pub. 1934-36]

_____. The Shorter English-Persian Dictionary. 3rd rev. ed. Tehran, Iran: Librairie-Imprimerie Bérukhim, 1967. 830 pp. [2nd ed. 1959]

Intended for the speaker of Persian. Abbreviations indicate the parts of speech. The Persian material is in the Persian script.

_____. The Shorter Persian-English Dictionary. 3rd ed., rev. and enl. Tehran, Iran: Librairie-Imprimerie Bérukhim, 1973. 830 pp. [1st pub. 1958]

A concise dictionary intended for the speaker of Persian. The entries include illustrative phrases and an indication of the source language of loanwords.

Montazem, Mir Ali Asghar. The New English-Persian Dictionary. Tehran, Iran, 1967. 1106 pp.

_____. The New Persian Dictionary. Tehran, Iran, 1967. 1416 pp.

Palmer, Edward Henry. A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966. 363 pp. [Reprint of 1876 ed.]

Concentration is on the modern colloquial language. The approximately 14,000 entries are in the Persian script supplemented by a transliteration. Parts of speech indicated.

Paul, Stephens C. The New Royal Persian-English Dictionary. Allahabad, Pakistan: Ram Narain Lal, 1963. 512 pp.

Parts of speech indicated. Levels of usage.

Phillott, Douglas C. Colloquial English-Persian dictionary in the Roman character, containing all English words in common use with their meanings in modern Persian, with numerous examples. Calcutta, India: The Author, 1914. vi, 361 pp.

Rāzī, Fīruz al-Dīn, comp. The modern Persian dictionary. (Persian-Urdu-English). Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1974. 247 pp.

About 20,000 words, idioms, phrases, and scientific and technical terms with illustrations and usage.

Rechenbach, Charles W. and Hassan Ali Kassai. Persian-English Dictionary. Washington, DC: Catholic University Press, forthcoming.

Comprehensive dictionary of modern standard Persian, literary and colloquial.

Steingass, Francis. A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary (Including the Arabic words and phrases to be met within Persian literature). Columbia, MO: South Asia Books, 1973. viii, 1539 pp. [Reprint of 1892 ed.] [Also reprinted Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1972]

Entries include words found in textbooks and Persian literature read by students. Arranged in alphabetical order. Compounds are given as much as possible in their proper order unless they serve as examples under one or the other of their components. Entries also in English transliteration.

AFGHAN PERSIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Afghan Persian Basic Course. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1960. 409 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 34 lessons grammar is introduced in basic sentences with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation response, and substitution drills. Persian material in Part I is in transcription with diacritics indicating stress. Lessons 2-30 represent informal speech, 31-34 formal. [FSI]

Entezar, M. Ehsan and John G. Bordie. Dari (Afghan Persian) Reference Manual Basic Course, Parts I & II. Austin, TX: University of Texas, 1969. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. Modified microwave format. In the 43 cycles, material is presented and drilled in the M- phases and used in the C- phases. There are substitution, transformation, completion, recapitulation, and translation drills and exercises. Notes to the teacher and student are either structural or transformational. In addition six running texts and nine dialogues are provided for extra drilling. Transcription used throughout. [PC]

Glassman, Eugene H. Conversational Dari. An introductory course in Dari (=Farsi=Persian) as spoken in Afghanistan. Kabul, Afghanistan: The Language & Orientation Committee, International Afghan Mission, 1972. xviii, 375 pp. [ED 067 955]

Revised edition of the author's Conversational Kabuli Dari (1970). Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in examples. There are pronunciation, completion, substitution, transformation, and vocabulary development drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout. Numerous appendices covering cultural, geographical, political subjects, plus weights and measurements, languages of Afghanistan and a summary of the Dari verb system. Indices on the sound system of Dari, English words and phrases used in the lessons, and a subject index.

_____. A Short Course in Conversational Dari. Kabul, Afghanistan: The Language & Orientation Committee, International Afghan Mission, 1971. iv, 50 pp. [ED 069 168]

Intended as an intensive course for medical workers. Forty-four sections dealing with Dari script, grammar, and cultural materials designed to develop oral comprehension and speaking skills.

Persian: An Introduction to Colloquial Kabul Persian. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 68 pp. Tapes. [ED 032 547 MF only]

Designed to give speech practice. Ten lessons contain extensive subject vocabulary lists, basic sentences, and grammatical notes in structural terms. There are pronunciation, response, substitution, and pattern practice drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout. Culture notes. [DLI]

READERS

Afghan Persian: Basic Reader. Kabul, Afghanistan: American Embassy, Department of State, 1960. xiii, 44 pp.

Designed to accompany the Afghan Persian Basic Course, through unit 35. Units 36-37 are supplements at the same level of difficulty. There is a brief introduction to the writing system. [FSI]

GRAMMARS

Farhâdi, 'Abd-ul-Ghafûr. Le persan parlé en Afghanistan: grammaire du Kâboli, accompagnée d'un recueil de quatrains populaires de la région de Kâbol. Paris, France: Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1955. 194 pp.

A reference grammar, traditional in approach. Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Translation exercises. Examples of Persian literature in transcription. Transcription used throughout.

Miran, M. Alam. "Major problems of Dari speakers in mastering Pashto morphology."

See PASHTO, GRAMMARS

_____. Some linguistic difficulties facing Dari speakers learning Pashto.

See PASHTO, GRAMMARS

Phillott, Douglas C. Higher Persian Grammar for the Use of the Calcutta University Showing Differences between Afghan and Modern Persian with Notes and Rhetoric. Calcutta, India: Calcutta University, 1919. xii, 937 pp.

See PERSIAN, GRAMMARS.

DICTIONARIES

Sakaria, S. English-Afghan Dari Dictionary. Rev. ed. Kabul, Afghanistan, 1967. 210 pp.

Pocket dictionary. Includes a short discussion of Afghan grammar and a guide to pronunciation.

TAJIK

GRAMMARS

Rastorgueva, V.S. A Short Sketch of Tajik Grammar. Trans. and ed. by Herbert H. Paper. (Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, Publication 28) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1963. 122 pp. [ED 016 206 Resumé only]

A linguistic grammar intended for the specialist. The book contains two brief chapters on the phonetics and basic information on the syntax of Tajik. Most of the book is a discussion of morphology. Examples are included in the discussion, given in Cyrillic script only, with English translations. A few tables and charts are provided. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Rakhim, M., comp. Tadžiksko-russkij slovar'. Ed. by Evgenij E. Bertel's. Dushanbe, Tajik SSR: Akademija nauk Tadžiksko SSR, Institut jazyka i literatury, 1954. 789 pp.

Semitic

ARABIC, CLASSICAL

TEACHING MATERIALS

Gairdner, William H.T. The Phonetics of Arabic; a phonetic inquiry and practical manual for the pronunciation of classical Arabic and of one colloquial (the Egyptian). (The American University at Cairo. Oriental studies) London, England: Oxford University Press, 1925. 107 pp.

Main emphasis is on the "high classical" style, used in the recitation of the Qur'an.

Thatcher, Griffithes W. Arabic Grammar of the Written Language. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, n.d. 460 pp. Key, 99 pp. [Reprint of 1942 ed.]

For self-instructional purposes and designed to give reading and writing practice. In the 49 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in translation exercises. Lesson 49 presents poetry. The introduction outlines the phonology and the standard orthography. Lessons 1-18 accompanied by a transcription. Appended are a supplement containing extracts from the Qur'an and later sources and examples of letters, receipts, leases; Arabic and English indices; and a key to the exercises. Arabic-English, English-Arabic glossaries.

Tritton, Arthur S. Arabic. (Teach Yourself Books) London, England: The English Universities Press, 1970. 296 pp. [1st pub. 1943]

An introduction to the written language, designed to give reading practice. In the 36 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms. Arabic material is in Arabic script accompanied by a transcription until Lesson 10. There are exercises in reading Arabic script and transcription as well as translation exercises into Arabic. An introductory chapter includes an outline of Arabic script and phonology. Appended are a key to translations, grammatical index, tables of verbs and suggested readings.

READERS

Lyons, Malcom C. An Elementary Classical Arabic Reader. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1962. viii, 237 pp.

Divided into two parts. The first consists of edited excerpts, illustrating simple prose, and some poems. The second is an Arabic-English glossary. The Arabic material is in the Arabic script. Cultural notes are appended.

Rabin, Chaim and H.M. Nahmad. Arabic Reader. 2nd rev. ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1963. viii, 172 pp. [1st pub. London 1947]

For self-instructional purposes. Assumes a familiarity with the basic grammatical features of modern Arabic. The graded reading selections, illustrating literary prose and proverbs, are in the Arabic script. In the accompanying vocabularies and grammatical notes, vowels are indicated. Biographical notes are included.

Yellin, Avinoam and L. Billig. An Arabic Reader: Edited with Notes and a Glossary. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1963. 156 pp.

Designed to give reading practice. Twelve Arabic authors are represented in the annotated selections. The Arabic script is used throughout. Partial vowelization is provided. Arabic-English glossary.

GRAMMARS

Bateson, Mary Catherine. Arabic Language Handbook. (Language Handbook Series) Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1967. xv, 125 pp.

See entry under ARABIC, MODERN STANDARD.

Brockelmann, Carl. Arabische Grammatik. Paradigmen, Literatur, Übungsstücke und Glossar. (Lehrbücher für das Studium der orientalischen und afrikanischen Sprachen, 2. 17. Aufl., besorgt von M. Fleischhammer.) Leipzig, E. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1969. xv, 375 pp. [Reprint of 1948 ed.]

Elder, Earl E. Arabic Grammar with Exercises. 2nd ed. Cairo, Egypt, 1950.

Fischer, Wolfdietrich. Grammatik des klassischen Arabisch. (Porta lingua orientalium, N.S. 11) Wiesbaden, W. Germany: O. Harrassowitz, 1972. xv, 262 pp.

Howell, M.S. A grammar of the classical Arabic language. London, England: E.J. Brill, n.d. 4 vols. in 7. [Reprint of 1880-1911 ed.]

Socin, Albert. Arabic Grammar; paradigms, literature, chrestomathy and glossary. New York, NY: G.E. Stechert and Co., 1942. xviii, 293 pp.

Translated from the German. A short traditional grammar intended for the beginner. In five parts: grammar, paradigms, bibliography, reading selections (two-way translation drills), and glossary (to reading selections: Arabic-English, English-Arabic). The Arabic script is used throughout.

Wright, William. A Grammar of the Arabic Language. Translated from the German of Caspari and edited with numerous additions and corrections. 3rd ed. rev. by W.R. Smith and M.J. de Goeje. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1971. 2 vols. [Also published in Beirut by Librairie du Liban, 1974.]

A comprehensive reference grammar of the older literary language. The approach conforms to the traditional Arabic grammatical categories: noun, verb, and particle. The examples are taken for the most part from classical literature and are given in the Arabic script followed by an English gloss. Vol. I deals with the parts of speech and Vol. II deals with the syntax. A final section is devoted to prosody. Indices of technical terms and Arabic words. Elaborate cross-referencing throughout the text.

DICTIONARIES

Abcarius, J. John. English-Arabic Reader's Dictionary. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1974. ix, 700 pp. [Also published in Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1974.] [Reprint]

Badger, G.P. An English-Arabic lexicon. (Al Dhakhira Al-'Ilmiyya). Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1967. 1240 pp. [Reprint of 1881 ed.] [Also reprinted in Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1967.]

Blachère, Régis, Moustafa Chouémi and Claude Denizeau. Dictionnaire Arabe-Français-Anglais (Langue classique et modern): Arabic/French/English Dictionary. Paris, France: G.P. Maisonneuve et Larose, 1963-1973. 3 vols. (31 fasc.)

Comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of English or French. Concentrates on the vocabulary in use from the 6th century A.D. up to the present time. Entries are arranged according to the root. Divisions are made in the homophonous roots to illustrate different conceptual fields. Parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, literary references, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Complete through the letter "j". Cross-references.

Kazimirski, A. de Biberstein. Dictionnaire arabe-français. Contenant toutes les racines de la langue arabe. Ainsi que les dialectes d'Alger et de Maroc. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, n.d. 2 vols. [Reprint of 1860 ed.]

A comprehensive dictionary. Parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases provided. Entries occasionally explained extensively.

Lane, Edward A. An Arabic-English lexicon. (Madd al-Qāmūṣ.) London, England: E.J. Brill, 1968. 8 vols. [Reprint of 1863-93 ed.] [Also published in Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1968.]

Comprehensive, encyclopaedic dictionary. Includes illustrative phrases and sentences taken from literary and religious sources.

Steingass, Francis J. A Learner's Arabic-English Dictionary. Mystic, CT: Lawrence Verry, 1972. 1242 pp. [Reprint of London ed., 1884] [Also reprinted Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1966.]

Comprehensive dictionary. Assumes familiarity with the arrangement of the standard Arabic dictionary. All related words are grouped under their root. The approximately 30,000 entries appear in the unvocalized Arabic script and in transliteration.

_____. A Learner's English-Arabic Dictionary. Mystic, CT: Lawrence Verry, 1972. iv, 466 pp. [Reprint of London ed., 1882.] [Also reprinted Beirut, Librairie du Liban, 1969.]

Approximately 24,000 entries, also in transliteration. Parts of speech indicated. The irregular plurals of nouns and adjectives as well as the past and present forms of verbs are provided.

Wortabet, William Thomson, John Wortabet and Harvey Porter. Wortabet's Arabic-English Dictionary. 4th repr. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1968. 816 pp.

Assumes familiarity with the arrangement of the standard Arabic dictionary. Concentrates on the vocabulary used by Arabic classical writers. The approximately 40,000 entries are in the Arabic script (with separate entries for derived forms). Appended is a list of words used in Egypt, including technical terms.

ARABIC, MODERN STANDARD

TEACHING MATERIALS

Abboud, Peter F. et al. Elementary Modern Standard Arabic, Vol. II: Parts I & II. Rev. ed. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, 1975 (Part I). Part II, forthcoming. Vol. I: Phonology and Script and a Writing Workbook, forthcoming. Tapes.

Designed to give comprehension, reading, writing, and some speech practice. Assumes mastery of the Arabic writing and sound systems. In the 45 lessons, grammar is presented in structural terms (rearranged differently than in the 1968 ed.), and illustrated in basic culturally oriented texts. New words and phrases in the texts are listed fully vowelled through Lesson 30, thereafter presented in preparatory sentences. Starting with Lesson 6 comprehension texts are provided for oral and aural practice. There are recognition, response, chain, formation, dictation, substitution, transformation, question and answer, repetition, translation, completion, and composition drills and exercises. The more mechanical drills are for use in a language lab. Vocabulary strictly controlled. Part II contains various appendices and an extensive subject index. Cumulative Arabic-English glossaries in Parts I & II.

_____. Modern Standard Arabic, Intermediate Level: Parts I-III. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1971. 3 vols. Tapes. [ED 066/067/068/069 Resumé only]

Assumes mastery of the authors' Elementary Modern Standard Arabic, or its equivalent. Designed to give reading, comprehension, and writing practice. Parts I & II contain 30 lessons which include preparatory sentences, the text, and drills; grammar notes explained in structural terms and drilled; selections for oral comprehension and drill recorded on tape only; review drills; and passages for extensive reading. Part III is a workbook containing drills for testing on material learned in the other two parts, two grammatical indices, and an Arabic-English glossary. [NDEA]

Abdo, Daud Atiyeh. A Course in Modern Standard Arabic. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1962-64. 2 vols. Tapes. Vocabulary study cards. [Vol. 2 reprinted 1967]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Assumes knowledge of the sound system and orthography. Grammar and vocabulary are illustrated in narratives, and explained in structural terms. There are oral and written completion, response, and translation drills. Arabic material is in the standard orthography, accompanied by a transcription in the vocabulary lists in Vol. I.

Abdul-Rauf, Muhammad. Arabic for English Speaking Students. Cairo, Egypt: al-Ahram Press for the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, 1974. ix, 433 pp.

al-Ani, Salman H. and Jacob Y. Shammas. A Basic Course of Literary Arabic, Vol. I. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1969. xi, 289 pp. [ED 033 337 MF only]

A workbook intended to be used with and as a continuation of The Phonology and Script of Literary Arabic by the same authors. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 25 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences and dialogues with buildups. There are completion, translation, transformation, comprehension, substitution, and writing drills and

exercises. Arabic script used throughout. English-Arabic, Arabic-English glossaries.

_____. The Phonology and Script of Literary Arabic. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1967. 118 pp. Tapes. [ED 012 912 MF only]

Workbook designed to help the student pronounce and read Arabic correctly, and to enable same to acquire the correct habit of writing the Arabic script. Lessons include explanations followed by listening, repetition, reading and writing exercises. Appendices include illustrations of the different styles of Arabic script.

Arabic, 12 weeks course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1963. 3 vols. Tapes. [ED 031 696 MF only]

Vols. I and II (Lessons 1-55) contain dialogues and perception, pattern, recombination, and situational drills. Vol. III is a reference guide to pronunciation and grammar, and a glossary of Arabic, Saudi and Syrian terms. Also included is a chart of the initial, internal, and final positions of "hamza". [DLI]

al-'Arabiyyah al-Mu'āṣirah. Tunis, Tunisia: Ma'had Burgībah lil-Lughāt al-Ḥayyah, 1975. 3 vols.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Lessons include dialogues and narratives. There are numerous substitution drills designed to give grammatical and vocabulary practice. No grammatical explanations. Text entirely in Arabic.

Bishai, Wilson B. Modern Literary Arabic. Washington, DC: School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, 1962. 5 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms with numerous examples in Vols. I and II. There are drills in transliterating, writing in the standard orthography, parsing, conjugating verbs, translating, pointing, transforming sentences, and answering questions. Lesson 1 contains pronunciation information, and an introduction to the orthography. The intermediate and advanced readers (III and IV) contain graded selections, accompanied by notes, from a Cairo daily newspaper. Arabic material is in the standard orthography in all volumes. Arabic-English glossary in each volume.

Cowan, David. An Introduction to Modern Literary Arabic. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1973. xi, 205 pp. [Reprint of 1958 ed.]

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. May serve as an introduction to both modern standard and classical Arabic. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences and two-way translation drills. The Arabic script, with vowel marks is supplemented by a transliteration in lessons 1-10. An introductory section contains an outline of the phonology and the Arabic script.

Ferguson, Charles A. and Moukhtar Ani. Lessons in Contemporary Arabic: Lessons 1-8. Rev. ed. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1964. vi, 160 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Assumes the groundwork of pronunciation has been laid. Grammar is illustrated in basic sentences and explained in traditional/structural terms. There are repetition, response, completion, translation, and transformation drills, oral and written. Vocabulary is introduced in lists arranged in Arabic alphabetical order by words (lessons 1-4) and alphabetically by roots (lessons 5-8). Transcription also used in the vocabularies and grammatical explanations. Cultural information in the lessons.

Frayha, Anis K. The Essentials of Arabic: A Manual for Teaching Classical and Colloquial Arabic. 2nd ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1958. xv, 475 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Provides material for a full year for students working one hour daily with a teacher and two hours individually. Divided into five sections. Part I contains an outline of the standard orthography, and reading exercises. In the 21 lessons of part II, emphasis is on newspaper Arabic. Vocabulary is introduced in lists and in short narratives. There are response, combination, translation and parsing drills. Part III contains reading selections, and part IV 18 lessons in colloquial Arabic. The dialect represented is that spoken by educated Lebanese. Grammar is explained through the use of paradigms and illustrated in texts. There are transformation, translation, and response drills. Arabic material is in the standard orthography, accompanied by a transcription in part V and in the English-Arabic glossary. Arabic-English glossary.

Hanna, Sami A. An Elementary Manual for Contemporary Literary Arabic. Rev. ed. Boulder, CO: Pruett Press, 1964. xv, 359 pp.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. Assumes some knowledge of Arabic and the alphabet. In the 26 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in narratives. There are translation, response, sentence construction, transformation, and completion drills. Appendices cover: the Arabic alphabet, verb forms and conjugations, instructions on how to use the Arabic dictionary, lists of common prepositions, and Arabic grammatical idioms. Arabic-English glossary.

_____ and Naguib Greis. Beginning Arabic - A Linguistic Approach: From Cultivated Cairene to Formal Literary Arabic. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1972. x, 296 pp. [1st pub. Salt Lake City 1966] Tapes. [ED 012 916]

For use also at high school levels and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. To be used in conjunction with Writing Arabic, by the same authors. In the nine units, grammar, carefully graded, is illustrated in dialogues without buildups or in narratives, explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, response, substitution, sentence construction, completion, and transformation drills. Vocabulary is introduced in lists and illustrated in the dialogues or narratives. An introductory chapter contains an outline of phonology. Although Cairene speech is emphasized, reference is made to variant forms in "formal" or "classical" Arabic. Arabic material also in transcription. Appendices cover: passages for comprehension, two stories with explanatory material, and an Arabic-English glossary.

_____. Introducing Literary Arabic. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1971. 2 vols.

[ED 024 953, Vol. I; Prelim ed; 070 360, Vol. II]

Primarily intended to follow the authors' Beginning Arabic and Writing Arabic. In the 15 units, grammar is briefly explained in structural notes and illustrated in dialogues and narratives which serve as a base for structured conversations. Material is graded. There are repetition, comprehension, composition and pattern practice exercises. Culture notes included. Vol. II provides basic grammatical explanations essential in first-year courses. Each of the 15 lessons, with the exception of the first, contains related grammatical notes, paradigms, and illustrations. Arabic script used throughout. Arabic-English glossary in Vol. I.

Kassab, Jean. Manuel du Parler Arabe Moderne au Moyen-Orient. (Publications du Centre Universitaire des Langues Orientales Vivantes, 6e serie, Tome VIII) Paris, France: Imprimerie Nationale, Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1970. ii, 400 pp.

Al-Khaledy, Nouri. Arabic for Beginners: Writing and Reading. Portland, OR: Middle East Studies Center, Portland State College, 1962. 2 vols. Workbook. 38 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. The orthography is outlined in lessons 1-11. Grammar is explained in structural terms in lessons 12-17. Brief pronunciation notes throughout. Reading and writing exercises (keyed to Workbook) in most lessons. Some translation (Arabic-English), completion, and substitution drills. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. Transliteration also used throughout.

Khoury, Joseph F. First Level Arabic. Farmington, UT: Davis County School District, n.d. 3 vols. [ED 003 861/862.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In Vol. I, grammatical explanations are in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues. There are pronunciation and various grammatical drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout. Vol. II is a systematic presentation of the Arabic alphabet and the essentials of the writing system. Each letter is presented separately and in context as it occurs in words. Script exercises. Vol. III, Teachers Manual. [NDEA]

_____ and Mounir T. Moussa. Second Level Arabic. Farmington, UT: Davis County School District, n.d. v, 196 pp. Companion to Second Level Arabic. 23 pp. [ED 003 863/864]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Grammar is illustrated in sentences and narratives accompanying pictures and explained in structural terms. There are completion, matching, reading, identifying constructions, sentence construction, translation and response drills. The Arabic material is in the Arabic script. Companion includes Arabic-English glossary. [NDEA]

McCarus, Ernest N. and Adil I. Yacoub. Elements of Contemporary Arabic, Part I. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan, 1962. 218 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the five lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, completion, transformation, response, translation, and substitution drills. Supplementary vocabulary lists. Arabic sounds are compared and contrasted with those of English. Extensive pronunciation information. The language represents literary usage of Syrian Arabic. Arabic material is in transcription accompanied by the standard orthography, typed and handwritten, in the dialogues. Appendices cover: the nominative case, noun case inflections, strong verb conjugation, and derived verb forms.

_____ and Raji Rammuny. First Level Arabic: Elementary Literary Arabic for Secondary Schools. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1964. 341 pp. Tapes. Teacher's Manual. 26 pp. [ED 003 865/866]

A one-year course designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. To precede Second Level Arabic by Joseph Khoury. In the 16 lessons, grammar is briefly explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues which serve as a base for structured conversations. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, translation, transformation, and response drills. Vocabulary usage is illustrated in supplementary sentences. The standard orthography is used in dialogues and in lessons 12-16. Otherwise, Arabic material is in transcription. Script exercises. English-Arabic, Arabic-English glossaries. [NDEA]

_____. A Programmed Course in Modern Literary Arabic Phonology and Script. Rev. ed. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior, 1974. vi, 173 pp. Tapes.

For self-instructional purposes. May serve as an introduction to or be used concurrently with a basic course. Designed to give pronunciation, reading, and writing practice. The material is based on a contrastive analysis of American English and modern literary Arabic. Grammatical structures not dealt with. In Units 1-23, a typical lesson presents a set of letters related in form plus certain auxiliary signs. For each letter or sign there are three sections: its pronunciation value, with explanations and drills if it differs from or is lacking in English, the various shapes of the letter in its printed form and drills in reading it, and the written forms of the letter with practice drills. Unit 24 deals with Arabic numerals; Unit 25 includes dialogues and reading exercises, days of the week, months of the year, and the seasons. [NDEA]

The Middle East Centre for Arab Studies Grammar of Modern Literary Arabic. 4th ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1965. xviii, 264 pp.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. The vocabulary is closely related to that in the reader The Way Prepared and to the Selected Word List. In the 35 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in translation exercises. Arabic material is in the standard orthography, outlined in an introductory chapter. No pronunciation information. Appendices cover: feminine nouns, broken plurals, diptotes, hamza, hollow verbs, and grammar index.

Mitchell, Terry F. and David Barber. Introduction to Arabic. London, England: The British Broadcasting Corporation, 1972. 80 pp. Record.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. A 15-lesson course with texts, vocabulary, notes and a guide to Arabic sounds.

Modern Standard Arabic Basic Course. Monterey, CA:

Defense Language Institute, 1966. 9 vols. Tapes. [ED 030 886 MF only]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 120 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues. Phonology and orthography introduced simultaneously in Vol. I. There are repetition, recombination, situation, comprehension, and translation exercises. Vol. IX is a cumulative English-Arabic, Arabic-English word list. [DLI]

Nasr, Raja T. The Structure of Arabic: From Sound to Sentence. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1967. xiv, 251 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In six parts. Part I outlines the Arabic script, Part II the phonology in articulatory terms. Pronunciation (reading and repetition) drills included. Parts III-IV outline the grammar of modern literary Arabic in structural terms with numerous examples and some narratives. There are reading, parsing, translation, sentence construction, identification, completion, and response drills. Part V outlines the syntax. Part VI contains reading selections and topically arranged vocabulary lists. The Arabic material is in the Arabic script and in transcription.

Pellat, Charles. Introduction à l'arabe moderne. Paris, France: Maisonneuve, 1974. v, 242 pp. [1st pub. 1956]

In lessons 1-25 grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Translation exercises throughout. Lessons 26-35 contain texts with commentaries and lessons 36-50, annotated texts. Conjugation tables. French-Arabic glossary.

Scott, George C. Practical Arabic. London, England: Longmans, Green and Co., 1962. xiii, 419 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 78 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences and in narratives. There are completion, substitution, sentence construction, response, translation, and transformation exercises. An introductory chapter contains an outline of the orthography used throughout, the phonology, plus accompanying repetition drills. Appendices cover: table of verbal stems and the euphonic modifications of these forms, conjugations, and declensions. Arabic-English glossary.

Smith, Harlie L., Jr., A. Nashat Naja and James W. Snow. Modern Written Arabic. (Basic course series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1969-1974. 2 vols. Tapes. [ED 055 517, Vol. I] [Available from GPO]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Assumes mastery of the Arabic writing system, which is used throughout, the pronunciation of Arabic, and familiarity with the principles of syllabification, etc. In the 64 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in basic and supplementary sentences, and drilled in substitution exercises. Lessons 33-50 contain basic selections which introduce new vocabulary and grammatical features. Included also are longer reading selections and handwriting exercises. There are graded samples of careful to semi-careful handwriting styles for further reading practice. Volumes may be used in conjunction with the M.E.C.A.S. Grammar of Modern Literary Arabic (Beirut, 1965), or A Learner's Synopsis of Modern Written Arabic (forthcoming FSI). Extensive review lessons. English-Arabic glossary in each volume. [FSI]

Tubbs, Edward J. Visual Arabic Grammar-Lexicon. Richmond, Surrey, England: Kingprint Limited, 1972. 481 pp.

Ziadeh, Farhat J. and R. Bayly Winder. An Introduction to Modern Arabic. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1957. 297 pp. Records and tapes.

An introduction to modern literary Arabic designed to give reading and writing practice. Chapters 1-6 introduce the phonology and the orthography and contain reading and writing exercises. Chapter 7 briefly outlines the grammar. Remaining chapters (8-35) consist of four parts: a text illustrating new grammar and vocabulary; an analysis of new material in structural terms; a second text reintroducing the material; and translation exercises of isolated sentences. Vocabulary is limited to about 1000 items. The style is that used in newspapers. Vowels and other signs progressively omitted in later lessons. Appendices cover: verb paradigms, verbs and their preposition, and Arabic and English indices. English-Arabic, Arabic-English glossaries.

READERS

Brinner, William M. and Mounah A. Khouri. Readings in Modern Arabic Literature, Part I: The short story and the novel. Selected and edited with vocabularies. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1971. xii, 456 pp.

Revised enlarged version of Advanced Arabic Readers (Berkeley, 1961-62). Fourteen selections.

Contemporary Arabic Readers. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1962-66. 5 vols. in 9. Vol. I: Newspaper Arabic, Ernest N. McCarus and Adil I. Yacoub, eds. viii, 280 pp. [ED 014 074 Resumé only]. Contains 15 selections representative of front-page news coverage, accompanied by exercises, drills, and grammar notes, and five selections of expository prose in the style of editorials and essays. Also included are sections on proverbs to be committed to memory. Vol. II, Parts 1 & 2: Arabic Essays, Rashid L. Bashshur, E.N. McCarus and A.I. Yacoub, eds. 2 vols. [ED 014 075/076 Resumé only]. Part 1 contains 20 selections on such subjects as politics, economics, religion, and anthropology. Part 2 contains notes and glossaries to selections 1-15. Vol. III: Formal Arabic, Parts 1 & 2, E.N. McCarus, A.I. Yacoub and Frederic A. Cadora, eds. 2 vols. [ED 014 077 & 015 453 Resumé only]. Part 1 contains 26 unedited formal speeches, treaties, constitutions, and other selections of a legal, diplomatic or documentary nature. Part 2 is notes and glossaries. Vol. IV, Parts 1 & 2: Short Stories, James A. Bellamy, E.N. McCarus and A.I. Yacoub, eds. 2 vols. [ED 014 078/079 Resumé only]. Part 1 contains 10 short stories and a one-act play by modern writers. Part 2 is notes and glossaries. Vol. V, Parts 1 & 2: Modern Arabic Poetry, James A. Bellamy, E.N. McCarus and A.I. Yacoub, eds. 2 vols. [ED 014 080/081 Resumé only]

Part 1 contains a representative selection of the works of 31 modern poets, presenting a comprehensive picture of Arabic poetry since World War I. Part 2 is notes and glossaries. [NDEA]

Hanna, Sami A. Arabic Reading Lessons: Second Year Level. 2nd rev. ed. Salt Lake City, UT: Middle East Center, University of Utah, 1968. vi, 262 pp. [ED 011 111]

Designed to give reading practice. Assumes spoken and written mastery of the essentials of the contemporary literary language. Part I presents fact about the Arabic world. Part II contains three short stories, and Part III grammatical information. The units include a list of expressions and idioms and substitution, comprehension, completion, sentence construction, and composition writing drills. The Arabic material is in the Arabic script. Arabic-English glossary alphabetically arranged.

Mansoor, Menahem, ed. Legal and Documentary Arabic Reader, with Explanatory Notes, Exercises, Vocabularies and Model Answers. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1965. 2 vols. [ED 012 353]

Assumes a knowledge of the essentials of Arabic grammar. In Vol. I, the 62 selections from contemporary documentary sources in the Arab world are arranged into 38 basic lessons and 24 unglossed supplementary texts. In the lessons, the original text is accompanied by a vocabulary list, arranged according to the root, with cultural notes. There are drills in translating, sentence construction, identifying roots, and vocalizing sentences. The Arabic material is unvocalized. Vol. II contains English translations of the lessons in Vol. I, a key to the exercises, a key to the supplementary texts, and English-Arabic, Arabic-English glossaries. [NDEA]

Middle East Centre for Arab Studies. The Way Prepared: Al-Tariq al-Mumahhad. A Reading Book in Modern Arabic. 2nd ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1967. 82 pp. [Reprint of 1962 ed.]

Fifty selections of examples of modern literary Arabic illustrating newspaper styles to letter-writing. Selections are divided into 10 sections of 300 words each, corresponding to the Selected Word List. The texts are fully vowelled through Section 6 and less thereafter.

Nahmad, H.M. From the Arabic press: a language reader in economic and social affairs. London, England: Lund Humphries, 1970. 135 pp.

Anthology of extracts from daily newspapers and periodicals from Cairo, Beirut, Baghdad and Damascus. Arabic text and English translation, on opposite pages. No notes.

Ziadeh, Farhat J. A Reader in Modern Literary Arabic. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1964. xii, 426 pp. Tapes.

An intermediate level reader representing the modern literary style of the Eastern Arab countries. The 34 selections include essays and fiction and are generally abridgements of longer pieces. Selections followed by notes and exercises on grammar, vocabulary, and translation. Arabic material is unvowelled. Also included are biographical sketches of the authors, Arabic-English vocabulary, and indices of idioms and grammar points. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS

Arabic: Modern Standard Grammar Reference Book. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1970. 187 pp.

To accompany Lessons 1-60 of the DLI Modern Standard Arabic Basic Course (1966). [DLI]

Bateson, Mary Catherine. Arabic Language Handbook. (Language Handbook Series) Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1967. xv, 125 pp.

Designed to provide information useful to the student of Arabic, a specialist in an Arabic speaking area, or to the linguist interested in learning about the structure and use of the language. Chapter 1 is an outline of Arabic structure. The important features of grammar are discussed and arranged to demonstrate how the language functions. Description of classical form of the language. Chapter 2 is on the history of Classical Arabic from its earliest records up to the modern period. Chapter 3 discusses the linguistic practice of the Arabs, including modern developments in Classical Arabic, its present use in relation to the colloquial dialects, and the origins and structures of the dialects. Map.

Beeston, Alfred F.L. The Arabic Language Today. (Modern languages) London, England: Hutchinson University Library, 1970. 125 pp.

For the linguist who wishes to gain an idea of how Arabic works, and for the person with some practical knowledge of the language who wishes to know more about the theoretical bases of the language.

_____. Written Arabic: An Approach to the Basic Structures. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1968. v, 117 pp.

A pedagogical grammar designed to teach reading. Traditional in approach but utilizing some modern linguistic principles. Attempts to elicit the basic principles which govern Arabic sentence structure. Examples with translations given in Arabic script with few or no vowels indicated. Grammatical items cross-referenced occasionally. Arabic and English indices.

Bishai, Wilson B. Concise Grammar of Literary Arabic: A New Approach with Vocabulary Lists, Exercises, Reading Selections and a Cumulative Glossary. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., 1971. xiii, 342 pp. Tapes.

A pedagogical and reference grammar, on the whole traditional in approach. There are translation and composition exercises, and four reading selections. Numerous examples follow items described, often in paradigm form. Arabic script used throughout.

Cantarino, Vicente. Syntax of Modern Arabic Prose. (Asian Studies Research Institute, Oriental series, no. 4) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1974-75. 2 vols. [Vol. 3 forthcoming]

Descriptive study. For the advanced student. Intended to deal with the intricacies of modern literary Arabic (with the exception of journalistic styles). Uses a meaning-based theory of grammar for syntactical analysis. Traditional terminology used. Vol. I deals with the simplest units: nominal and verbal sentences considered in their affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms. Vol. II (in two sections) deals with the simple sentences expanded into more elaborate syntactical structures. Vol. III deals with the grouping of sentences into compounds. Numerous examples follow descriptions. Index to entire work in Vol. III.

Haywood, J.A. and H.M. Nahmad. A New Arabic Grammar of the Written Language. London, England: Lund Humphries, 1970. x, 687 pp. [Reprint of 1962 ed.] Key,

1964. 70 pp.

Based on Thatcher's Arabic grammar (see Classical). A pedagogical grammar of both classical and modern standard Arabic. Traditional in approach. Each of the 52 chapters deals with one grammatical function in Arabic (e.g. the verb covers 21 chapters). Brief explanations are followed by numerous examples given in the Arabic script, occasional transliteration and translation. The book contains a great number of illustrative lists and paradigms. All Arabic material in Chapters 1-13 is transliterated. Translation exercises. About one-third of the book is given over to supplementary materials and appendices. The former contains selections from the Qur'an, literary extracts from the 9th Century to 1957, newspaper extracts and examples of correspondence. Appendices deal with the colloquial Arabic dialects, and guide to further study. Included also is a cumulative Arabic-English vocabulary of items found in the book. Grammatical index.

Kapliwatzky, Jochanan. Arabic Language and Grammar. Jerusalem: Rubin Mass, 1963-71. 4 vols. Key. Vol. I, 1971 (8th ed.); II, 1967 (6th ed.); III, 1963 (6th ed.); IV, 1968 (6th ed.)]

A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Lessons in each volume contain, in general, brief grammatical rules, with examples, reading exercises for translation purposes and an Arabic-English vocabulary list to which sometimes notes are added. Each volume has an Arabic-English vocabulary, listing only the new words. Vol. I is mainly designed to teach all the rules to Arabic reading. Vol. II deals with 10 different forms of the verb. Vol. III is concerned chiefly with the forms of three types of verbal classes. The reading lessons in this volume are designed to introduce the student to a reading knowledge of the Arabic press. Vol. IV concludes discussion of the verbal classes and presents syntactical rules of Arabic. Selections from modern Arabic literature are used in reading lessons. Appended to Vols. III and IV are extensive paradigms of the verbs. Arabic script used throughout.

Scheindlin, Raymond P. 201 Arabic Verbs. Woodbury, NY: Barrons Educational Series, Inc., 1975. 224 pp.

May be used for reference purposes. Full conjugations in all tenses. Also contains review of Arabic verb forms, sample conjugations, and other grammatical points intended as aids to the student.

DICTIONARIES

Al-Ba'albaki, Munir. Al-Mawrid. Modern English-Arabic Dictionary. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar el-'Ilm lil-Malayin, 1973. 1115 pp. [Reprint of 1971 ed.] [Previous editions]

_____. Al-Mawrid al-Wasēṭ. A concise English-Arabic dictionary. 1st ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar el-'Ilm lil-Malayin, 1971. 669 pp.

For the speaker of Arabic. Parts of speech, levels of usage. Illustrated.

Cachia, Pierre J.E. The Monitor. A Dictionary of Arabic Grammatical Terms. Arabic-English, English-Arabic. London, England: Longmans and Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1974. 198 pp.

Doniach, Nakdimon S., ed. The Oxford English-Arabic dictionary of current usage. Fair Lawn, NJ: Oxford University Press, 1972. xii, 1392 pp.

Intended for the speaker of Arabic. Approximately 20,000 main entries. Levels of usage and illustrative phrases provided. Definitions in Arabic dialects indicated. Attention given to idiomatic expressions. The Arabic words are in the original character, fully vocalized.

Elias, Edward Elias. The Collegiate Dictionary, Arabic-English, Compiled for University Students. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 196-. 836 pp.

A translation of the author's Arabic-French dictionary. Levels of usage; illustrations.

Elias, Elias A. Elias' Modern Dictionary: Arabic-English. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 1974. 870 pp. [1st pub. 1922]

_____. The School Dictionary, English-Arabic, Arabic-English. 10th ed. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 195-. 2 vols. in 1. [1st pub. 1928]

Intended primarily for the speaker of Arabic.

_____ and Edward E. Elias. al-Qāmūs al-'aṣrī. Elias' Modern Dictionary: English-Arabic. 17th rev. ed. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 1971. xv, 816 pp.

Concise dictionary intended for the speaker of Arabic. Levels of usage occasionally indicated.

Hava, J.G. Arabic-English Dictionary. 3rd ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Dār al-Mashriq, 1970. 915 pp. [Reprint of 1963 ed.]

al-Karmī, Hasan S. al-Manār; an English-Arabic dictionary. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press, 1972. xii, 903 pp. [Also published in London and Beirut, 1971.]

Mansoor, M. English-Arabic Dictionary of Political, Diplomatic and Conference Terms. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1961. xv, 353 pp.

Designed to supplement existing standard English-Arabic dictionaries. Approximately 9500 entries of specialized terms and expressions commonly used in the conduct of international relations. Words related to the key word are indented and alphabetized under that group. Verbs are alphabetized separately at the end of each group. The Arabic material is in the Arabic script. Three supplementary lists cover international organizations and institutions, countries and their capitals, and Arabic civilian honorifics, ranks, and titles.

Middle East Centre for Arab Studies. A Selected Word List of Modern Literary Arabic. 2nd ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1969. 272 pp.

Designed to accompany the M.E.C.A.S. The Way Prepared and the Grammar of Modern Literary Arabic. Ten sections of lists arranged in order of frequency of modern educated speech. Nine topical appendices, a gazetteer, an English index, and an Arabic index.

Sabek, Jerwan [al-Sabiq, Jirwān]. Al-Kanz Dictionary, English-Arabic. 1st ed. Beirut, Lebanon: The Author and Dār al-Sabiq lil-Našr, 1974. iv, 947 pp.

For the speaker of Arabic. Parts of speech, levels of usage indicated.

Salmoné, Habib A. Al-Qāmūs al-'Ālī lil-Muta'allim.

An Advanced Learner's Arabic-English Dictionary; Including an English Index. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1972. xxiii, 1431 pp. [Reprint]

Student's Arabic-English Dictionary. Beirut, Lebanon: Catholic Press, 1955. 747 pp.

An abridged version of Hava's dictionary. Intended for the speakers of both languages. The approximately 30,000 entries, in the Arabic script, are arranged according to the root system, and followed by the English gloss. Illustrations.

Student's English-Arabic, Arabic-English Dictionary. Beirut, Lebanon: Catholic Press, 1953. 1390 pp.

Student's English-Arabic Dictionary. Beirut, Lebanon: Catholic Press, 1955. 440 pp.

Wehr, Hans. A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic. 3rd rev. ed. Ed. by J Milton Cowan. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, 1972. xvii, 1110 pp. [Also published Wiesbaden, O. Harrassowitz, 1971.]

A comprehensive dictionary. It constitutes an enlarged and improved version of Arabisches Wörterbuch für die Schriftsprache der Gegenwart by Hans Wehr. Requires a knowledge of the arrangement of a standard Arabic dictionary. The Arabic entries, in the Arabic script and in transcription, are followed by the English gloss and illustrative sentences. Dialect words are indicated.

ARABIC, ALGERIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Dziri, Larbi. L'arabe parlé algérien par le son et par l'image: Exercices de phonétique et notions grammaticales. Paris, France: Maisonneuve, 1970. 4 vols.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Vol. I contains texts of dialogues and conversations in transcription. There are grammatical notes in traditional terms. Vol. II contains the French translation of texts in Vol. I. Vol. III is an Arabic-French glossary, with references, levels of usage, parts of speech and notes. Vol. IV contains the texts of Vol. I in Arabic script only.

Marçais, Philippe. Initiation a l'Algérie. Paris, France, 1957.

Soulah, Mohammad. Méthode pratique d'arabe régulier a l'usage de tous les établissements d'instruction contenant: La grammaire et la syntaxe générales combinées; 32 tableaux ou résumés synoptiques; des textes suivis; des notions sur les lettres usuelles; des éléments de métrique et de prosodie; un complément de grammaire; trois lexiques. 8th ed. Algiers, Algeria: Imprimeries "la Typo-Litho" et Jules Carbonel Réunies, 1947. 340 pp.

The Arabic script is used throughout.

Tapiéro, Norbert. Manuel d'arabe algérien moderne. 3rd ed. (Études Arabes et Islamiques, Serie A, Manuels, Vol. 5) Paris, France: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1971. viii, 177 pp. Records. [1st pub. 1957.]

Designed to give speech practice. Each of the 30 lessons, including six reviews, can be covered in two or three hours. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues or narratives and explained in traditional terms. There are pronunciation, repetition, transformation, translation, response, and verb conjugation drills. Arabic material is in transcription. Grammatical index. Arabic-French, French-Arabic glossaries.

READERS

Marçais, Philippe. Textes arabes de Djidjelli; introduction - textes et transcription - traduction - glossaire. (Publications de la Faculté des Lettres d'Alger, [IIe série] 26) Paris, France: Presses universitaires de France, 1954. 240 pp.

Contains prose and folk-tales.

Marçais, William and Abderrahman Guîga. Textes arabes de Takroûna. (Bibl. de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes 16) Paris, France: Geuthner, 1925. 2 vols. Vol. II: Glossaire.

GRAMMARS

Belkaid, M. "Le Parler Arabe de Ténès (Algérie). Étude Phonologique, Grammaticale et Lexicale." Ph.D. Diss., Sorbonne, Sciences Humaines, 1971.

Brown, Anthony F.R. "A Phonological and Grammatical Analysis of an Algerian Dialect of Arabic." Ph.D. Diss., University of London, 1956. vii, 504 pp.

Marçais, Philippe. Le parler arabe de Djidjelli (Nord constantinois, Algérie). (Publications de l'Institut d'études orientales d'Alger, 16) Paris, France: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient, 1956. xxviii, 648 pp.

Comprehensive reference grammar, traditional in approach.

Marçais, William. Le dialecte parlé à Tlemcen: Grammaire, textes et glossaire. (Algiers Université. Faculté des lettres. Publications, v. 26) Paris, France: E. Leroux, 1902. 325 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Beaussier, Marcelin. Dictionnaire pratique arabe-français. Contenant tous les mots employés dans l'arabe parlé en Algérie et en Tunisie. Ainsi que dans le style epistolaire. Les pièces usuelles et les actes judiciaires. New and rev. ed. by M. Mohamed Ben Cheneb. Algiers, Algeria: Le Maison des Livres, 1958. viii, 1093 pp. [1st pub. 1887. Rev. ed. 1931]

Photo-offset of handwritten manuscript. Entries include parts of speech, variants, levels of usage.

Belkhassem, Ben Sédira. Dictionnaire français-arabe de la langue parlée en Algérie. Algiers, Algeria, 1954.

Lentin, Albert. Supplément au dictionnaire pratique arabe-français de Marcelin Beaussier. Algiers, Algeria: La Maison de Livres, 1959. vi, 312 pp.

An independent work intended as a supplement to the 1887 dictionary. The scope is wider than that of the original work by Beaussier, and includes both old and new terms in the spoken language, mainly from Constantine, but also from Oran, Algiers and Tunisia. In the case of new words, the author indicates, wherever possible, which old terms already entered from other Maghribitic dialects correspond to them either in form or in meaning. He then names the specific geographical

areas where each of these paired terms occurs, so that the dictionary also serves as a tool for studies in dialect geography. Contains approximately 2500 words, arranged by root.

ARABIC, ARABIAN PENINSULA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Cowan, William. Yemen Arabic. Taig, Yemen: Foreign Service Institute, American Embassy, 1963. [O.P.]

Intended for use by embassy employees. Designed to give speech practice. Each of the 50 lessons can be covered in two hours. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups. There are substitution and transformation drills. Phonemes are listed. No pronunciation drills. Arabic material is in transcription. [FSI]

A Handbook of Kuwaiti Arabic. Hertford, England: Stephen Austin and Sons for the Kuwait Oil Co., 1951. ix, 251 pp. Records.

Primarily designed for the employees of the company. Emphasis in all four parts is on speech practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and practiced in translation exercises in Part II (13 lessons). It is illustrated in basic sentences or dialogues in Part III (28 lessons) and in narratives in Part IV (14 lessons). Pronunciation information in Part I and repetition drills on accompanying recordings. Arabic material is in transcription with stress indicated by diacritics. English-Arabic glossary.

Jidda Arabic. Jidda, Saudi Arabia: Foreign Service Institute, American Embassy, 1963. 189 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. May be covered in 100 classroom hours. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are substitution drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. The Arabic material is in transcription. [FSI]

Jong, D. Spoken Arabic of the Arabian Gulf. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1968. 68 pp. [1st pub. 1958]

Designed to teach the spoken dialect of Kuwait. It uses the grammar translation approach and has basic texts, grammar notes, and conversations.

Kuwaiti Arabic, Parts I & II. Kuwait Oil Company, n.d. (1970?). 2 vols. Part I: Kuwaiti Arabic, 48 pp. Part II: Kuwaiti Arabic. Spoken Arabic Course, 15 pp.

Omar, Margaret K. Saudi Arabic, Urban Hijazi Dialect. (Basic Course Series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1975. xvii, 288 pp. [ED 112 665] [Available from GPO]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 50 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in sentences and dialogues. There are pronunciation, substitution, translation, cue word, and structured conversation drills and exercises. The student is introduced to Arabic script from the beginning but phonemic transcription also used throughout. Dialect is that spoken in Jidda. Appendices include specialized vocabulary, social expressions, gestures, Saudi names, and an Arabic-English glossary. All appendices in transcription. Grammatical index. [NDEA]

Qafisheh, Hamdi A. A basic course in Gulf Arabic. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press and Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1975. xxii, 482 pp. Tapes. [ED 112 654 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 42 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and narratives. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, transformation, chain, question-answer, translation, identification and combination drills and exercises. Arabic-English, English-Arabic glossaries. Index of grammatical terms. Transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

_____. Basic Gulf Arabic, based on Colloquial Abu Dhabi Arabic. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona, Environmental Research Lab., 1970. xviii, 307 pp. [ED 070 357]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 22 units, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues or narratives. There are pronunciation, repetition, completion, comprehension, chain, substitution, question-formation, translation, and transformation drills and exercises. Roman transcription used throughout. Arabic-English glossary.

Van Wagoner, Merrill Y., Arnold C. Satterthwait and Frank A. Rice. Introduction to Spoken Arabic of Eastern Saudi Arabia. Long Island, NY: Arabian-American Oil Co., Language Training Program, 1950. 192 pp. Records.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In the 12 lessons, dialogues with "breakdowns" serve as a base for structured conversations outlined in English. Grammar is explained in structural terms. No drills. An introductory section briefly lists, describes and exemplifies the sounds of Arabic. Repetition drills on stress in Lesson Three. Arabic material is in transcription. Appended are a section on numbers, one on the verbs, on the basic sentences arranged by stem class, and a model training conversation. English-Arabic glossary.

GRAMMARS

Abboud, Peter F. The Syntax of Najdi Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1964. 111 pp.

A linguistic description intended for the specialist. Based primarily on the IC and String Constituent Analysis principles of linguistics. After a brief introduction and listing of the phonemes of Najdi Arabic, the study is given over to descriptions of the parts of speech, clauses, phrases, transformations, concord, and major and minor sentences. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Bakalla, M.H. "The Phonology and Morphology of Meccan Arabic. A Generative Phonological Approach." Ph.D. Diss., University of London, 1973. xxx, 700 pp.

Dawod, Tammam Hassan O.M. (=Tammam Hassan). "The Phonetics and Phonology of Aden Dialect." M.A. thesis, University of London, 1952. 2 vols.

Johnstone, Thomas M. Eastern Arabic Dialect Studies. (London Oriental Series, No. 17) London, England:

Oxford University Press, 1967. xxxii, 268 pp.

A study of the dialects of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar - but not al-Hasa - and the Trucial Coast (Trucial Oman). An introductory chapter discusses the place of these dialects within the larger group of dialects to which they belong, and determines their main characteristics. Part II is an outline of the phonology of these dialects, first the group as a whole, then individually. Part III treats the morphology, in an arrangement paralleling Part II. Part IV, Notes on Syntax, deals mainly with the use of tenses, concord, and the sentence. Part V consists of a series of texts in transcription and translation; they represent examples of connected speech. Bibliography, appendix (on problems of syllabification), and index. The Arabic material is given in transcription, with occasional citations in Arabic script. The terminology is fairly conservative, with some use of process statement techniques to provide symbolizations of synchronic relationships, e.g. y > j. Maps.

Maṭar, Abd Al-ʿAzīz. Khaṣā'iṣ al-Lahjah al-Kuwaitiyyah. Dirāsah Lughawiyyah Maidāniyyah. On the characteristics of the Kuwaiti dialect of Arabic. A field study. (University of Kuwait Publications) Kuwait: al-Risālah Press, 1969. 105 pp.

Description of the phonological and morphological systems of the Kuwaiti dialect; loan words in the dialect.

_____. Min Asrār al-Lahjah al-Kuwaitiyyah. Dirāsah Lughawiyyah Maidāniyyah. Some characteristic features of the Kuwaiti dialect. A field study. (University of Kuwait Publications) Kuwait: al-ʿAsriyyah Press, 1970. 163 pp.

Covers some of the phonological aspects such as accent, assimilation, and the morphological aspects such as the structure of certain types of verbs and nouns. Also a study in the Kuwaiti lexicon.

Schreiber, Giselher. Der Arabische Dialekt von Mekka. Abriss der Grammatik mit Texten und Glossar. (Islamkundliche untersuchungen, Bd. 9) Freiburg, W. Germany: Klaus Schwarz Verlag, 1971. ix, 144 pp.

Sieny, Mahmoud Esmaʿil. "The Syntax of Urban Hijazi Arabic." Ph.D. Diss., Georgetown University, 1972. iv, 204 pp.

Aims at describing the basic syntactic structures of urban Hijazi Arabic (spoken in the major cities of the Western Region of Saudi Arabia, Mecca, Medina, and Jedda). Tagmemic in approach, but utilizes transformational methods.

ARABIC, CHAD

TEACHING MATERIALS

Absi, Samir Abu and André Sinaud. Basic Chad Arabic. I: The pre-speech phase; II: Comprehension texts; III: The active phase. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1968. 3 vols. [ED 052 669/670/671]

Designed to give speech and comprehension practice. Vol. I is 60 units emphasizing passive recognition, each unit consisting of brief structural notes, examples, and a comprehension section. There are transcription, translation, and identification exercises. Vol. II provides the answers to the comprehension exercises. In Vol. III emphasis is on speech practice. In the 45 lessons grammar is explained in structural terms, and illustrated in dialogues with buildups which serve as a base for structured conversation and comprehension practice. Arabic material is in transcription. Appendices include 35 supplementary situational dialogues, and eight short stories with translations. [NDEA]

Carbou, Henri. Méthode pratique pour l'étude de l'arabe parlé au Ouaday et a l'Est du Chad. Paris, France: Librairie orientaliste Geuthner, 1954. 251 pp. [Reprint of 1913 ed.]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. In Part I, grammar is explained in traditional terms with numerous exercises. Part II contains songs. Phonology briefly outlined. Arabic material is also in transcription. Topically arranged vocabularies.

Faure, Pierre. Introduction au parler arabe de l'Est du Tchad. Paris, France: Afrique & langage, and Fort-Lamy, Chad: Lib. N.D., 1971. 208 pp. [Mimeo] Part I: Texts with translations and notes. Part II: Chad Arabic-English vocabulary listed by root. Part III: Brief grammatical sketch.

GRAMMARS

Hagège, Claude. Profil d'un parler arabe du Tchad. (Atlas linguistique du monde arabe.) (Compte rendus du Groupe linguistique d'études chamito-sémitiques: Supplément; 2) (Matériaux; 1) Paris, France: P. Geuthner, 1973. 79 pp.

Structural sketch. Includes description of phonology, and basic grammatical features.

Worbe, André. Étude de l'arabe parlé au Tchad. Fort-Lamy, Chad: S.N.O., 1962. 96 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Roth-Laly, Arlette. Lexique des parlers arabes tchado-soudanais: An Arabic-English-French Lexicon of the Dialects Spoken in the Chad-Sudan Area. Paris, France: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1969-71. 3 vols. of 4. [ED 035 890, Vol. I, Resumé only]

Intended as a research tool. A traditional classification, according to triliteral roots, is used with arbitrary provision for items like loanwords from African and European languages. Sub-entries are grouped semantically. The arrangement is according to the order of the Arabic alphabet. A transcription is used throughout. Bibliography.

ARABIC, EGYPTIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Abdel-Massih, Ernest T. An introduction to Egyptian Arabic. Rev. ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, University of Michigan, 1975. xxv, 358 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Part I: description of phonology and drills. Part II: 20 units, 19 of which contain dialogues and texts, reading, translation, repetition, formation, and buildup exercises. Unit 20 is an introduction to the Arabic script. Part III: texts, some in phonetic transcription, some

in Arabic script and transcription, and some in Arabic script with glosses. Part IV: proverbs. Part V: topical word lists. Arabic-English lexicon. Index. [NDEA]

_____, A. Fathy Bahig and Carolyn Killean. A Comprehensive Study of Egyptian Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1976-77 (forthcoming). 2 vols.

Vol. I contains conversations, cultural texts, sociolinguistic and ethnolinguistic notes. Vol. II contains proverbs, sociolinguistic notes, reference grammar, and lexicon. Texts are also in phonetic transcription; translations provided.

El-Baz, Farouk. Say it in Arabic, Egyptian dialect. New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1968. vi, 185 pp.

Berberi, Dilaver. Arabic in a nutshell. Montclair, NJ: Institute for Language Study, distr. by Funk and Wagnalls, 1975. 251 pp. Records and tapes.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in 40 situational dialogues in Arabic script, transcription, and literal and approximate translations.

Elias, Elias A. Practical Grammar and Vocabulary of the Colloquial Arabic: A Simple Course for Non-Grammarians, Containing the Most Useful Words Only, with the Necessary Tenses of the Verbs, and Plurals of the Nouns and Adjectives. 4th ed. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 1953. ix, 103 pp.

Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Translation exercises. Vocabulary lists. A transcription is used throughout.

Hanna, Sami A. and Naguib Greis. Beginning Arabic - A Linguistic Approach: From Cultivated Cairene to Formal Literary Arabic. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1972. x, 296 pp. [1st pub. 1966]

See ARABIC, MODERN STANDARD.

Harrell, Richard S., Laila Y. Tewfik and George D. Selim. Lessons in Colloquial Egyptian Arabic. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 2) Rev. ed. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1963. 146 pp.

An intermediate course designed to give speech practice and grammatical review. If used as an introductory course, the instructor needs to add further elementary material. The 40 lessons are divided into five sections. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in basic sentences (Section III), model sentences (Section IV), and in dialogues (Section V). There are translation and transformation drills. Section I contains an outline of phonology, and Section II pronunciation drills. Arabic material is in transcription.

Jomier, Jacques and Joseph Khouzam. Manuel d'arabe égyptien, parler du Caire. (Études arabes et islamiques. 1. sér.: Manuels et ouvrage d'imitation) 2nd rev. ed. Paris, France: Klincksieck, 1973. x, 212 pp.

Traditional school text. Vocabulary introduced in lists. Includes conjugation tables and grammatical index. Transcription used throughout.

Lehn, Walter and Peter Abboud. Beginning Cairo Arabic. Prelim. ed. Austin, TX: University of Texas, Middle East Language and Area Center, 1965. x, 298 pp. Tapes. [ED 010 478]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is illustrated in basic sentences, dialogues, or narratives, and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, transformation, and translation drills. The language of this book represents the prestige usage of the majority of Cairenes in informal situations. It is written in transcription. An outline reference grammar is appended. Arabic-English glossary. [NDEA]

Mitchell, T.F. Colloquial Arabic: The Living Language of Egypt. (The Teach yourself books) London, England: English Universities Press, 1962. ix, 240 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Part I contains an outline of the phonology, Part II a reference grammar in traditional terms, and Part III topically arranged vocabulary lists and illustrative sentences useful to the visitor. The dialect represented is that spoken by educated speakers in Cairo. Transcription is used throughout the text.

_____. An Introduction to Egyptian Colloquial Arabic. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1956. xii, 285 pp.

In the 35 lessons, there are grammatical explanations in traditional terms, illustrative sentences and translation exercises. Thirty-three texts. Transcription used. Appended are greetings, Arabic-English, English-Arabic glossaries and a key to exercises.

O'Leary, De Lacy. Colloquial Arabic. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1971. xviii, 192 pp. [Reprint of 1926 ed.]

Intended as a guide to the colloquial language used throughout the Arabic-speaking world. Most of the reference is to the dialects of Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, with some reference to other dialects, including North African Arabic. In the 20 lessons two are devoted to cultural background and pronunciation; the remaining lessons include grammatical notes, word lists, and exercises. The appendices contain conversation, useful conversation, useful selections from Classical Arabic, notes on the Algerian dialect, and a glossary. The Arabic material is presented in a romanized transcription.

Spoken Egyptian. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1969. 2 vols.

Assumes reasonable command of modern standard Arabic. Lessons 1-18 are culturally oriented; 19-60 deal with military subjects. [DLI]

READERS

Elder, Earl Edgar, ed. Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Reader. (The American University at Cairo, Oriental Studies) London, England: Oxford University Press, 1927. 154 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. The dialogues and narratives are in transcription. Culture notes.

GRAMMARS

Aboul-Fetouh, Hilmi M. A Morphological Study of Egyp-

tian Colloquial Arabic. (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 33) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1969. 150 pp.

Generative study intended for the specialist. A revision of the author's dissertation (1961), the study examines the morphological alternations and elements of the language, particularly the educated colloquial and the plain colloquial. Syntactical criteria are kept to a minimum.

Gamal-Eldin, Saad M. A Syntactic Study of Egyptian Colloquial Arabic. (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 34) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1967. 120 pp.

A linguistic grammar of educated Cairene Arabic. The main part of the nine chapters is devoted to describing the structure of sentences in this dialect. The description is primarily in terms of slots and fillers, and uses a phonemic transcription. The final chapter contains a sample discourse with analysis and translation.

Hanna, H. Morcos. The Phrase Structure of Egyptian Colloquial Arabic. (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica, 35) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1967. 60 pp.

Primarily an immediate constituent model, but also utilizes transformational approach.

Harrell, Richard S. The Phonology of Colloquial Egyptian Arabic. (Program in Oriental Languages. Publications. Series B: Aids, no. 9) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1957. 90 pp. [ACLS]

Khalafallah, Abdelghany A. A Descriptive Grammar of Colloquial Egyptian Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1961. vii, 111 pp.

A linguistic grammar, basically structural in approach. In three parts: phonemics, morphemics and syntax. The first two sections include a number of illustrative tables. Examples follow items described. The final chapter is a sample text with analysis. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Appendix to phonotactics.

_____. A Descriptive Grammar of Sa‘i:di Egyptian Colloquial Arabic. (Janua Linguarum. Series Practica, 32) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1969. 124 pp.

Descriptive analysis of the structure of the dialect spoken by the inhabitants of the Nile Valley between Cairo and Aswan. Deals with phonemics, morphemics and syntax. On the whole slot and filler approach.

El Sayed, Dawood H.A. "A Descriptive Analysis of the Part-of-Speech System and the Grammatical Categories of Egyptian Colloquial Arabic." Ph.D. Diss., Cornell University, 1962.

Tomiche, Nada. Le parler arabe du Caire. (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Recherches Méditerranéennes, Textes et Études Linguistiques, 3) The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1964. 236 pp.

A linguistic grammar of Cairene Arabic. May be used for reference purposes. In two equal parts: phonology, and morphology and syntax. Items described are followed by numerous examples. The second section utilizes a fairly traditional approach in categorizing the parts of speech. Modified phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Wise, Hilary. Transformational Grammar of Egyptian Arabic. (Special Publications of the Philological Society) Oxford, England: Basil Blackwell, 1975.

DICTIONARIES

Elias, Edward A. Practical Dictionary of the Colloquial Arabic of the Middle East; English-Arabic. 3rd ed. Cairo, Egypt: Elias' Modern Press, 1962. viii, 254 pp. [1st pub. 1949]

Spiro, Socrates. Qāmūs al-Lahjah al-ʿAmmiyyah al-Miṣriyyah. An Arabic-English dictionary of the colloquial Arabic of Egypt, containing the vernacular idioms and expressions, slang, phrases, vocabulary, etc. used by the native Egyptians. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1973. xiii, 659 pp. [Reprint of Cairo 1895 ed.]

ARABIC, IRAQI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Erwin, Wallace M. A Basic Course in Iraqi Arabic. (The Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, no. 11) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1969. xxii, 389 pp. [ED 034 973 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Units 1-10 present a detailed description of the phonology with pronunciation drills. In Units 11-40, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues or narratives. There are repetition, transformation, response, replacement, substitution, and comprehension drills and exercises. Cultural notes provided. Transcription used throughout. Iraqi-English, English-Iraqi glossaries. [NDEA]

McCarthy, Richard J. and Faraj Raffouli. Spoken Arabic of Baghdad - Parts I and II (A). (Publications of the Oriental Institute of Al-Hikma University, Linguistic Series 1) Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie Orientale, 1964-65. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 40 units of Part I grammatical structure is demonstrated in unrelated sentences and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, substitution, conjugation and translation exercises and drills. Vocabulary is introduced in the notes and in translation exercises. Appendices cover: numbers, time, and verb forms. Word index. Subject index. Part II, Anthology of Texts, is in three sections, each of which has six chapters with dialogues, stories, short plays, traditional stories, proverbs, and popular songs. In Section I, the Arabic material is in transliteration, in Section II, in translation and accompanied by notes, and in Section III, in the Arabic script.

O'Leary, De Lacy. Colloquial Arabic. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1971. xviii, 192 pp. [Reprint of 1926 ed.]

See entry under ARABIC, EGYPTIAN.

Spoken Iraqi. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1969. 2 vols.

Assumes reasonable command of modern standard Arabic. Lessons 1-18 are culturally oriented; 19-60 deal with military subjects. [DLI]

Van Ess, John. The Spoken Arabic of Iraq. 2nd rev. ed. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1971. vi, 280 pp. [1st pub. 1938]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and some reading practice. In Part I, grammar is illustrated in unrelated sentences and translation drills. Explanations are in traditional terms. Some cultural information. The introduction contains a brief outline of the Arabic script and two reading exercises. The Arabic material is in transliteration supplemented by the Arabic script in Part I. Part II is an English-Arabic glossary. Bibliography.

Van Wagoner, Merrill Y. Spoken Arabic (Iraqi). Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1971 (vol. 2)-1975 (vol. 1). 2 vols. Key to Exercises, 1971. 90 pp. Records, cassettes. [ED 104 118, Vol. I] [Reprint of Holt 1949 ed.]

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Basic sentences with buildups serve as a base for dialogues and, in Vol. I, for structured conversations outlined in English. Contents reflect wartime situations. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are multiple choice, completion, and transformation drills. Pronunciation information and drills in each lesson of Vol. I. Vocabulary usage is explained in notes (in Vol. II). The language represented is the colloquial speech of Baghdad. In Vol. I, it is written in the standard orthography accompanied by a transcription; Vol. II is entirely in transcription. Appended to Vol. I are the transcription, an index to pronunciation practices, a section on Arabic orthography, instructions to the guide, and Arabic-English, English-Arabic glossaries. [USAFI/ACLS]

GRAMMARS

Erwin, Wallace M. A Short Reference Grammar of Iraqi Arabic. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 4) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1963. 392 pp. [ED 012 356 Resumé only]

Intended for the beginning student. Structural in approach. In three parts: phonology, morphology (which comprises about half the book) and syntax. Numerous examples with translations follow brief descriptions of grammatical items. Phonemic transcription used throughout. The dialect described is that of educated Muslims in Baghdad. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Clarity, Beverly E., Karl Stowasser and Ronald G. Wolf, eds. A Dictionary of Iraqi: English-Arabic. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 6) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1964. 202 pp. [ED 012 355 Resumé only]

The approximately 10,000 entries primarily reflect the basic vocabulary of the Muslims from Baghdad, although some southern Iraqi Arabic has been included. Technical terms have been largely avoided. English homonyms are treated in the same main entry. The Iraqi gloss and illustrative sentence, in transcription (same as in A Short Reference Grammar of Iraqi Arabic by Wallace M. Erwin), appear in the forms of a standard Arabic dictionary. [NDEA]

Woodhead, Daniel R. and Wayne Beene. A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic: Arabic-English. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 10) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1967. xiii, 509 pp. [ED 016 212 Resumé only]

A comprehensive dictionary of the colloquial Arabic spoken in Baghdad. Requires a knowledge of Arabic grammar and of the standard arrangement of an Arabic dictionary. Stem vowels of the imperfect and noun plurals are indicated. Illustrative sentences are provided. Arabic material is in transcription. [NDEA]

ARABIC, LIBYAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Al-Any, Riyadh S. Libyan Arabic. n.p., 1968. 124 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 24 lessons, including seven reviews, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and explained in structural terms. There are completion and response drills. The Arabic material is in transcription.

Applegate, Joseph. Libyan Arabic. Washington, DC: Howard University, 1968. 191 pp.

For use in an intensive course. Designed to give speech practice. In the 17 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues with buildups and in exercises. Lessons 18-24 contain review dialogues and drills. The Arabic material is in transcription. [PC]

Crawford, Kenneth P. A Short Course in Libyan Arabic. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University, Libya Peace Corps Program, 1966. 153 pp. Tapes.

Each of the 24 lessons contains basic sentences, dialogues, vocabulary lists, and exercises. The Arabic material is in transcription. [PC]

Cyrenaican Arabic: Basic Course, Units 1-24. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, n.d. 111 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. No grammar drills. Pronunciation information and repetition drills on all vowels and on problematic consonants in lessons 1-4. Arabic material is in transcription, with stress marked by a diacritic and intonation marked by punctuation. [FSI]

Tripolitanian Arabic, PLP-100 Course. (Overseas Programs Language Publications.) Washington, DC and Beirut, Lebanon: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1966. xxiii, 418 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 50 units, grammar is explained in structural notes and illustrated in dialogues and basic sentences with buildups which are to be memorized. There are pronunciation, substitution, correlation, and response drills. Transcription used throughout. Arabic-English word list. [FSI]

GRAMMARS

Griffini, Eugenio. L'arabo parlato della Libia. Milan, Italy: Ulrico Hoepli, 1913. li, 378 pp.

The main part of the book is an Italian-Arabic

dictionary. The Arabic material is in transcription. Inflections and conjugations for the Arabic glosses are provided. An introductory chapter contains a brief reference grammar in traditional terms.

Panetta, Ester. L'Arabo Parlato a Bengasi. (Grammatiche e lessici delle lingue dell' Africa italiana) Rome, Italy: Libreria dello Stato, 1943. 2 vols.

DICTIONARIES

Boris, Gilbert. Lexique du parler arabes des Marazig. (Études arabes et islamiques, Ser. 3: Études et documents, 1) Paris, France: Imprimérie nationale, 1958. xv, 686 pp.

Intended for the speaker of French. Assumes familiarity with the arrangement of a standard Arabic dictionary. The approximately 4500 entries are in the Arabic script and in transcription. Includes a brief list of sources, abbreviations of tribal names, and an explanation of the transcription used.

ARABIC, MALTESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Aquilina, Joseph. Teach Yourself Maltese. (Teach yourself books) London, England, English Universities Press, 1965. 240 pp.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The first section of the book contains an outline of the phonology. In the 31 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in numerous examples. Vocabulary is introduced in lists, where the patterns of word-structure are also given to illustrate the construction of the various parts of speech. The exercises consist of translating, supplying articles, forming the plural, and giving the derived form of verbs. Maltese material is in the standard orthography, accompanied by a transcription in the section on phonology. Key to exercises.

Butcher, May. Elements of Maltese: A Simple, Practical Grammar. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1938. xi, 200 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. In the 12 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Translation drills. The introduction includes an outline of phonology. Key to exercises.

Sutcliffe, Edmund F. A Grammar of the Maltese Language with Chrestomathy and Vocabulary. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1936. xvi, 282 pp. [2nd ed. 1949].

READERS

Arberry, Arthur J. A Maltese Anthology. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1975. xxvii, 280 pp. [Reprint of London 1960 ed.]

Selections of prose and poetry illustrating a variety of styles and accompanied by translations.

GRAMMARS

Aquilina, Joseph. The Structure of Maltese: A Study in Mixed Grammar and Vocabulary. Valletta, Malta: Royal University of Malta, 1959.

DICTIONARIES

Barbera, Giuseppe M. Dizionario maltese-arabo-italiano, con una grammatica comparata arabo-maltese. Beirut, Lebanon: Imprimérie catholique, 1939-40. 4 vols.

Busuttil, Edgar D. Kalepin (dizjunarju) malti-ingliż. Valletta, Malta: St. Joseph Institute, 1941. 639 pp.

A Maltese-English dictionary. Approximately 30,000 entries.

Dizzjunarju ingliz u malti. Valletta, Malta, 1947-1955. 3 vols.

ARABIC, MAURITANIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Al-Any, Riyadh S. Spoken Mauritanian Arabic. Rev. ed. n.p., 1969. 100 pp.

This is a revision of a text originally designed for a 12-week course for Peace Corps trainees learning Hassaniya, the national language of Mauritania. The material is arranged in two stages, a pre-speech phase and an active phase. The first stage is intended to give the students a passive knowledge of the phonology, morphology and syntax. In the second stage, the same material is presented in the same order and the student is drilled in production of the language. The introduction contains a brief comparative sketch of the four regional dialects of Hassaniya, which differ mainly in vocabulary and usage, rather then morphology and syntax. A bibliography and table of phonetic symbols are included. Arabic material is in phonemic transcription. Maps. [PC]

GRAMMARS

Cohen, David and Mohammed el Chennafi. Le dialecte arabe hassāniya de Mauritanie (parler de la Gebla). (Étude arabes et islamiques: Études et documents, 5.) Paris, France: Librarie C. Klincksieck, 1963. ix, 292 pp.

A linguistic grammar utilizing a structural approach. May be used for reference purposes. In three parts: phonology, mainly a discussion with few examples; morphology, numerous examples follow items described with translations; and texts, poems, a narrative and several long dialogues with translations. Description is based on former studies and four principal informants from southwest Mauritania. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

Nicolas, Francis. La langue berbère de Mauritanie. (I.F.A.N. Mémoires, no. 33) Dakar, Senegal: Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, 1953. 475 pp.

Contains basic elements of grammar, texts, vocabularies, and a lexical index listed according to roots.

ARABIC, MOROCCAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Abdel-Massih, Ernest T. Advanced Moroccan Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1974. xii,

244 pp. Tapes, Part II.

Based on author's An Introduction to Moroccan Arabic. Designed to give speech practice. In five parts. Part I: Notes on the system of transcription and the phonological system of Moroccan Arabic. Part II: A series of 38 texts, followed by questions, which are adaptations of field tapes. Provides an introduction to Moroccan customs, ethnology, history, folklore and literature. These units supply a specialized vocabulary for the field researcher. Attempt also made to present important regional styles of expression. Part III: Appendix A, 24 verb tables. Part IV: Appendix B, glossary of technical and grammatical terminology. Intended to serve as a brief reference grammar. Part V: Arabic-English and English-Arabic lexicons. All vocabulary items in this volume and in the author's Introduction.

_____. An Introduction to Moroccan Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1973. xix, 438 pp. Tapes.

Designed to give speech practice. In six parts. Part I: Phonology, 20 pronunciation drills to acquaint the student with the system of transcription employed here (in striking contrast to other systems of transcription used for Moroccan Arabic). Part II: 10 basic units which present the essential grammar of Moroccan Arabic. Part III: 10 units that introduce dialogues varying in length and structural complexity with explanations of new grammatical points. Conversations also designed to serve as an introduction to Moroccan culture. Part IV: Appendix A, 24 verb tables. Part V: Appendix B, glossary of technical and grammatical terminology. Part VI: Arabic-English, English-Arabic lexicons. All vocabulary in this volume and Advanced Moroccan Arabic.

Buret, M.T. Cours gradué d'arabe marocain; grammaire, prononciation, vocabulaire, exercices. 4th ed. Casablanca, Morocco: Librairie Farairre, 1956. v, 119 pp.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in translation drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Phonology outlined in beginning lessons. Roman transcription used throughout. Verbal paradigms are appended.

Cleeman, Elise. Yallāhǫ: Manuel d'Arabe dialectal. Paris, France: M. Didier, 1954. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Traditional school text with comprehension, conjugation, and translation exercises. Grammatical points of lessons set in different color. French-Arabic, Arabic-French glossary. Transcription used throughout.

Harrell, Richard S., Mohammed Abu-Talib and William S. Carroll. A Basic Course in Moroccan Arabic. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 8) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1965. xvi, 395 pp. Tapes. [ED 012 361 Resumé only]

Designed to give speech practice. Arabic material, in transcription, is arranged in two independent sections consisting respectively of 130 lessons and 97 short dialogues with brief grammatical and cultural notes. After lesson 12, the lessons and dialogues may be combined. In the lessons, grammar and vocabulary are introduced in phrases and sentences and explained in structural terms. There are repetition, completion, substitution, response, combination, transformation, and a few translation drills. Vocabulary is limited to 650 basic entries, new items being listed in each lesson. Introductory sections contain an outline of the phonology, with sounds described in terms of place and manner of production, as well as repetition drills, some of which are contrastive. Appended are a grammatical index and an Arabic-English glossary. [NDEA]

Migliazza, Ernest and Wali Alami. Spoken Moroccan Arabic: Pre-Speech. Prelim. ed. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1966. 3 vols. Tapes.

The pre-speech phase of a basic course. May be covered in three weeks. Designed to give the students a passive knowledge of the significant sound patterns and a superficial understanding of the grammar of the language. Phonology and grammar are outlined in structural terms with numerous examples. The Drill Book contains dictation, translation, and identification drills of sound and grammatical constructions. The Teacher's Supplementary Drills contains the items recorded on tape and accompanying the text. The dialect of Rabat is represented, written in transcription. [PC]

Nekrouf, Younès. Méthode active d'arabe dialectal. Rabat, Morocco: Éditions de l'Étoile "Nejma", n.d. 3 vols.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 50 lessons, grammar is illustrated in narratives and explained in traditional terms. There are pronunciation, repetition, translation, parsing, and response drills and exercises. Arabic material is in transcription, with the items being emphasized color-coded. Appended are a grammatical index, and Arabic-French, French-Arabic glossaries. Vol. III, a supplement, contains Lessons 51-100, which are dialogues in the Arabic script.

Sa'id, Majed F. Spoken Moroccan Arabic; text and descriptive grammar. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Institute of Languages and Linguistics, 1955. 148 pp. (M.A. Thesis)

Designed to give speech practice. In the 15 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in conversations and sentences with buildups. Pattern practice exercises.

Scholes, Irène and Wali Alami. Spoken Moroccan Arabic. Prelim. ed. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1966. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. The 54 lessons of the pre-speech phase contain outlines of phonology and grammar, vocabulary lists, and recognition and translation drills. In the 22 lessons of the active phase, grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues and exercises. Vocabulary lists. The Arabic material is in transcription. [PC]

_____. Spoken Moroccan Arabic (Intermediate). Prelim. ed. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1966. 64 pp.

Intended to increase the student's fluency in Arabic and introduce same to certain typical aspects of Moroccan

life. Contains 20 dialogues and 15 folk tales, each with translation. Arabic material in transcription. [PC]

Smith, Harlie L., Jr. Moroccan Arabic: Introductory Course, Units 1-20. Prelim. ed. Tangier, Morocco: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1965.

Designed to give speech practice. From lesson seven on, the dialogues with buildups serve as a base for structured conversation. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, substitution, completion, transformation, and translation drills. Arabic material is in transcription. [FSI]

READERS

Alami, Wali A. Moroccan Arabic Intermediate Reader, Parts I & II. Prelim. ed. Ed. by Carleton T. Hodge. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1969. 2 vols. [ED 031 698, 031 713]

Assumes mastery of a basic course. To be used in conjunction with Richard Harrell's A Short Reference Grammar of Moroccan Arabic and a dictionary. In the 19 lessons of Part I each lesson consists of predrill sentences (intended to introduce vocabulary and structures in the text); translations of sentences; texts which are culturally oriented; notes; and comprehension, writing and composition exercises. Arabic material is in transcription. Vol. II contains the Arabic script version of the first seven texts, and 20 additional texts with no notes or translations. Material is handwritten indended to introduce the student to colloquial Moroccan Arabic writing style. [NDEA]

Brunot, Louis. Textes arabes de Rabat. (Rabat, Morocco. Institut des hautes études marocaines. Publications, v. 20, 49) Paris, France: P. Geuthner, 1931-52. 2 vols.

Texts with transcription and annotated notes. Extensive glossary. Entries include variants, levels of usage, grammatical information, references to texts.

Lévi-Provençal, Evariste. Textes arabes de l'Ouargha, dialecte des Jbala (Maroc septentrional). (Rabat, Morocco Institut des hautes études marocaines. Publications, v. 9) Paris, France: E. Leroux, 1922. 285 pp.

Brief description of morphology. Texts are written in script with transcription, translation, and notes. Index of words.

Loubignac, Victorien. Textes arabes des Zaër; transcription, traduction, notes et lexique. (Rabat, Morocco. Institut des hautes études marocaines. Publications, v. 46) Paris, France: Max Besson, 1952. 594 pp.

Part I contains texts of stories in script and phonetic transcription. Part II is an ethnography. Appendices include riddles with translations and answers. Arabic-French glossary.

GRAMMARS

Harrell, Richard S. A Short Reference Grammar of Moroccan Arabic, with an Appendix of Texts in Urban Moroccan Arabic by Louis Brunot. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 1) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1962. xxiii, 263 pp. [ED 012 357 Resumé only]

Intended for the student who already has had a course in introductory Moroccan Arabic. Structural in approach. In three parts: phonology, morphology, and syntax. Brief descriptions are followed by numerous examples with translations. The dialect described is that of educated urban speakers from Fez, Rabat and Casablanca. An appendix of an annotated collection of 42 texts (with no translations) by Louis Brunot and edited by the author included. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

Mercier, Henry. Grammaire arabe; exercices, corriges, lexique. 3rd rev. ed. (Méthode moderne d'arabe parlé marocain, 1) Rabat, Morocco: Éditions La Porte, 1945. 204 pp.

Traditional pedagogical grammar. Transcription used throughout. Arabic-French glossary.

Omar, Margaret K. From Eastern to Western Arabic. (Basic Course Series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Dept. of State, 1974. viii, 47 pp. [ED 096 853] [Available from GPO]

Intended for Americans who have a good command of an Eastern Arabic dialect, and who wish to learn a dialect of Western Arabic. Structural in approach. Levantine dialect used as the "base" and compared to Moroccan dialect. Deals with pronunciation, words and affixes, sentences, vocabulary and social situations. Appendices include verb tables, false cognates, variable words in dialects, and an Arabic-English glossary. [FSI]

DICTIONARIES

Harrell, Richard S. ed. A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: Arabic-English. Comp. by Thomas Fox and Mohammed Abu-Talib. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 9) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1966. xxi, 268 pp.

Presupposes a familiarity with the basic grammar of Arabic. Concentrates on the core vocabulary of everyday life of educated speakers in Fez, Rabat, and Casablanca. The arrangement is alphabetical according to the transcription. Necessary grammatical information is given with the entries. Illustrative sentences. An introductory chapter outlines the phonology. [NDEA]

Mercier, Henry. Dictionnaire arabe-français. (Méthode moderne d'arabe parlé marocain, 4) Rabat, Morocco: Éditions La Porte, 1951. 280 pp.

Parts of speech, levels of usage, and grammatical information provided. Transcription used throughout.

____. Dictionnaire français-arabe. 2nd ed. (Méthode moderne d'arabe parlé marocain, 3) Rabat, Morocco: Éditions La Porte, 1959. 508 pp.

Sicard, Jules. Vocabulaire français-arabe, dialecte marocain. 5th ed. Paris, France: Larose, 1954. 284 pp.

Sobelman, Harvey and Richard S. Harrell, eds. A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: English-Moroccan. Comp. by Thomas Fox et al. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 3) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1963. 228 pp. [ED 012 359 Resumé only]

For use by English-speaking students familiar with the base grammatical structure of Moroccan Arabic.

Aims at presenting core vocabulary of everyday conversational usage, with approximately 460 entries. Technical and literary matters have been avoided. The Arabic material is in transcription (explained in A Short Reference Grammar of Moroccan Arabic by Richard S. Harrell). Entries, including phrases and idioms, contain reference to parts of speech and to grammatical irregularities. Illustrative sentences are used to clarify syntactic and contextual functions of Moroccan entries and in cases where several Moroccan words correspond to one English word. [NDEA]

ARABIC, SUDANESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Trimingham, John Spencer. Sudan Colloquial Arabic. 4th ed. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1959. viii, 176 pp. [1st pub. 1939]

Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in numerous sentences. Narratives and dialogues are written in transcription and in English translation. The dialect of Omdurman is represented except for the Jezira dialectal material of Part II.

READERS

Hillelson, Sigmar. Sudan Arabic Texts; with translation and glossary. Cambridge, England: The University Press, 1935, xxiv, 219 pp.

Texts of prose, poetry and drama. Texts up to no. 65 are in transcription; arabic script used mostly after that. Selected Arabic-English glossary.

GRAMMARS

Burton, G.S.M. Sudan Arabic Notebook. London, England: McCorquodale and Co., 1934. xi, 251 pp.

Crofts, J.N. "Some Features of Sudanese Colloquial Arabic." M.A. thesis, University of Leeds, 1965. 65 pp.

Worsley, Allan. Sudanese Grammar. London, England: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1925. vi, 80 pp.

Brief reference grammar in traditional terms. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES

Hilleson, Sigmar. Sudan Arabic: English-Arabic Vocabulary. 2nd ed. London, England: The Sudan Government, 1930. xxviii, 351 pp.

A revision of H.F.S. Amery's dictionary (1905). Intended for speakers of English. The approximately 3500 entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases. Entries also in transliteration. The introduction contains a synopsis of Arabic grammar.

Roth-Laly, Arlette. Lexique des parlers arabes tchado-soudanais: An Arabic-English-French Lexicon of the Dialects Spoken in the Chad-Sudan Area. Paris, France: Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, 1969-71. 3 vols. of 4. [ED 035 890, Vol. I, Resumé only]

See entry under ARABIC, CHAD.

ARABIC, SYRIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Alverny, André d'. Petite introduction au parler libanais. 2nd ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar el-Machreq, 1970. 3 vols. in 1.

Part I contains 24 lessons. Grammar is illustrated in texts. Vocabulary, grammar notes, and translations. Part II is an Arabic-French vocabulary, including a list of roots. Part III is a grammatical outline in traditional terms. All Arabic material is also in transcription.

Benedict, Warren C. and Ziad N. Kayyal. Levantine Arabic Basic Course. Beirut, Lebanon: Foreign Service Institute, 1971. 4 vols.

Designed to give speech and comprehension practice. In the 104 lessons, dialogues serve as a base for structured conversation; lessons 84-104 designed for comprehension practice. Grammatical notes in structural terms. There are pronunciation, translation, and pattern practice exercises. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [FSI]

Farha, Hanna H. Arabic Today; An Intensive Course in Spoken Arabic. Beirut, Lebanon: Farid N. Sayegh, 1975. 416 pp. Tapes.

A general introduction to Levantine Arabic, and to a considerable extent, to the spoken Arabic of Egypt. May be used for self-instructional purposes. The 30 lessons contain dialogues to be committed to memory, basic sentences, grammatical explanations in structural terms, and idioms. There are substitution, translation, comprehension, transformation, completion, and replacement drills and exercises. Vocabulary is introduced in lists. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

Ferguson, Charles A. et al. Damascus Arabic. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961. 313 pp. [ED 003 868]

Designed to give speech practice. In lessons 1-15, grammar is illustrated in dialogues which serve as a base for comprehension exercises and for structured conversations outlined in English. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. Lesson 17 contains a dialogue, and lesson 19 a narrative and two supplementary dialogues. There are pronunciation, response, transformation, translation, substitution, true and false, and completion drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. The Arabic material is in transcription. [FSI/NDEA]

Harb, Hadia H. and Raj T. Masr. An Intermediate Colloquial Arabic Course. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1973. x, 289 pp.

Designed for students who have already had an introductory course in colloquial Arabic or a practical experience in it. Contains 30 lessons.

Jordanian Arabic: PLP-100 Course. Beirut, Lebanon: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1964. 3 vols.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 50 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups which serve as a base for structured conversation. Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are pronunciation, substitution, substitu-

tion-correlation, translation, and response drills. The dialect represented is that spoken in Amman and vicinity. The Arabic material is in transcription. An Arabic-English glossary is appended in Vol. III. [FSI]

Kapliwatski, Jochanan. Colloquial Arabic. Jerusalem: Rubin Mass, 1968. 108 pp.

Nasr, Raja T. Colloquial Arabic: An Oral Approach. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1974. iv, 196 pp. [Reprint of 1966 ed.]

Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 lessons grammar is illustrated in dialogues without buildups and in pattern sentences. Vocabulary is limited to 600 items, some of which appear in topically arranged lists. There are pronunciation, response, and translation drills. An introductory section outlines the phonology in articulatory terms. Appended are common expressions, proverbs, stories and songs, and Arabic-English, English-Arabic glossaries.

O'Leary, De Lacy. Colloquial Arabic. London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1971. xviii, 192 pp. [Reprint of 1926 ed.]

See entry under ARABIC, EGYPTIAN

Rice, Frank A. and Majed F. Sa'id. Eastern Arabic: An Introduction to the Spoken Arabic of Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. Beirut, Lebanon: Khayats, 1960. 400 pp.

Designed to give speech practice. In the 30 units grammar is illustrated in sentences with buildups and included in substitution, response, and transformation drills. Outline of phonology and repetition drills on minimal pairs in an introductory chapter. Information about stress, vowel prominence, the transition vowel, and intonation in units one-three. Vocabulary is introduced in pattern and structure sentences and there are supplementary vocabulary lists. Grammar index. Glossary.

Snow, James A. Levantine Arabic: Introduction to Pronunciation. Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1971. viii, 100 pp. Tapes. [ED 054 667]

For self-instructional purposes. Based on contrastive analysis of Levantine Arabic and American English, but may also be used for other dialects of Arabic. There are 19 sections with familiarization, reading, dictation, discrimination, recognition, mimicry, and transformation drills. [FSI/PC]

Spoken Syrian. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1969. 2 vols.

Assumes reasonable command of modern standard Arabic. Lessons 1-18 are culturally oriented; 19-60 deal with military subjects. [DLI]

GRAMMARS

Bishr, Kamal M.A. "A Grammatical Study of Lebanese Arabic." Ph.D. Diss., University of London, 1956. xxxii, 435 pp.

Cowell, Mark W. A Reference Grammar of Syrian Arabic (based on the dialect of Damascus). (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 7) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1964. xiv, 587 pp. [ED 012 358 Resumé only]

Intended for the student who has, or is in the process of acquiring, an elementary knowledge of Syrian Arabic. Structural in approach. In four parts: phonology; morphology (parts II and III): base forms, inflectional forms, derivational categories and inflectional categories; and syntax. Numerous examples with translations. The dialect described is primarily that of the educated Damascene. Modified Roman alphabet used throughout. Bibliography. Index. [NDEA]

Driver, Godfrey Rolles. A Grammar of the Colloquial Arabic of Syria and Palestine. London, England: Probsthain and Co., 1925. xii, 257 pp.

A traditional grammar. Covers parts of speech (verb, noun, adjective, conjunctions, etc.), with the verbal and nominal-adjectival systems covering the major portion of the book. Examples follow each item described. Roman transcription used throughout with the exception of the chapted on the Arabic alphabet. Bibliography. Index.

Piamenta, Moshe. Studies in the Syntax of Palestinian Arabic: Simple Verb Forms in Subordinate and Main Clauses of Complex Sentences. (Oriental Notes and Studies, No. 10) Jerusalem: The Israel Oriental Society, 1966. xvii, 232 pp.

Intended for the specialist. An inquiry into the form-content dichotomy of the simple verb in Jerusalem Arabic. Includes a bibliography.

Shawkat, Mahmoud H. A Descriptive Grammar of Educated Damascene Arabic. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1962. iii, 100 pp.

A linguistic grammar, intended for the specialist. Based on the IC principle of linguistics. In three parts: phonemics, parts of speech, and major types of syntactical constructions. Numerous examples follow brief descriptions. Ten illustrative tables on such subjects as major intonation patterns, affixes, and inflection. Appendices: lists of geminate clusters, non-geminate initial clusters and consonant-vowel and vowel-consonant sequences. Analysis is based on Swadesh longer list and specimens of continuous discourse. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Bibliography.

DICTIONARIES

Elihai, Yohanan. Dictionnaire de l'Arabe parlé palestinien: Français-Arabe. Paris, France: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1973. 418 pp.

Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, grammatical information, and illustrative phrases and sentences. Regional variants indicated. Roman transcription used throughout. Brief grammatical sketch precedes dictionary.

Frayha, Anis K. Dictionary of Non-Classical Vocables in the spoken Arabic of Lebanon. (Oriental Series, No. 19) Beirut, Lebanon: American University of Beirut, 1947. 207 pp.

Nasr, Raja T. An English-Colloquial Arabic Dictionary. Beirut, Lebanon: Librairie du Liban, 1972. xxiii, 285 pp.

Approximately 9,000 entries. Arabic material in modified phonemic transcription. Levels of usage, parts of speech, and grammatical information provided

where deemed necessary.

Stowasser, Karl and Moukhtar Ani. A Dictionary of Syrian Arabic (Dialect of Damascus): English-Arabic. (Richard Slade Harrell Arabic Series, No. 5) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1964. xi, 269 pp. [ED 012 360 Resumé only]

An English-Arabic dictionary. The approximately 15,000 entries represent an essentially colloquial vocabulary. English homonyms are treated as separate main entries. The Arabic gloss and illustrative sentences, written in transcription, are in the forms of a standard Arabic dictionary. [NDEA]

ARABIC, TUNISIAN

TEACHING MATERIALS

Inglefield, Patrick L., Kacem Ben-Hamza and Toufik Abida. Tunisian Arabic basic course. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1970. 2 vols. [ED 043 013 MF only]

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 104 lessons, there are dialogues accompanied by brief grammatical explanations, vocabulary notes, pattern practice and comprehensive exercises. Introduction to phonology in Vol. I and cultural notes in Vol. II. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

Jourdan, J. Cours pratique d'arabe dialectal; grammaire et vocabulaire, exercices, versions, thèmes. 1ère année. 7th rev. ed. Tunis, Tunisia: C. Abella, 1956. 285 pp.

May be used for self-instruction. Eight lessons on pronunciation and writing (transcription is also used) with exercises. Forty-three lessons with grammatical explanations, in traditional terms, exercises and vocabulary lists.

Scholes, Robert J. and Toufik Abida. Spoken Tunisian Arabic. Prelim. ed. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Intensive Language Training Center, 1966. 2 vols. Tapes.

For use in a 12-week intensive course with approximately 360 classroom hours. A pre-speech phase and an active phase. The 60 lessons of the first phase, designed to promote comprehension, include brief explanation of phonology and grammar, recognition and translation drills, and vocabulary lists. The 40 lessons of the second phase, which emphasizes production, contain dialogues, grammar explanation, vocabulary, and exercises. The Arabic material is in transcription. [PC]

Stephenson, Edward. Tunisian Arabic. Providence, RI: Brown University, Peace Corps Training Program, 1967. 97 pp.

Designed to give speech and writing practice. In the 31 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues accompanied by notes and exercises. Pronunciation information and drills. The Arabic material is in Arabic script, partially supplemented by a transcription. [PC]

Tunisian Arabic. Providence, RI: Brown University, 1966. 296 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech practice. The 75 lessons can be covered in approximately 300 hours of classroom and laboratory instruction. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution and comprehension drills, the latter in the form of statements, anecdotes, stories, and jokes. Supplementary vocabulary lists. The Arabic represented is the colloquial speech of Tunis and is written in transcription. The introduction includes a brief description of sounds. Appended are outlines of comprehension exercises in English. [PC]

GRAMMARS

Maamouri, Mohamed. "The phonology of Tunisian Arabic." Ph.D. Diss., Cornell University, 1967. v, 169 pp.

A synchronic description of the phonemic system of present day educated colloquial Tunisian Arabic, primarily based on the dialect of Nabeul, North East Tunisia. Segmental phonemes, supra-segmental features such as stress and intonation, emphasis, allophonic variants, the syllable, and the morphophonological alterations discussed in detail.

DICTIONARIES

Essafi, Tahar. Dictionnaire arabe-français, dialecte tunisien. Tunis, Tunisia: S.A.P.I., 1942. 107 pp.

Pocket format. On the whole one-word definitions. Arabic material in Roman transcription.

Lentin, Albert. Supplément au dictionnaire pratique arabe-francais de Marcelin Beaussier. Algiers, 1959.

See ARABIC, ALGERIAN

Nicolas, A. Dictionnaire Arabe-Français. Idiome tunisien. 2nd ed. Tunis, Tunisia: C. Abella, 1938. 334 pp.

ARABIC, WRITING

Abdel-Malik, Zaki M. The writing system of modern standard Arabic. Salt Lake City, UT: The Author, University of Utah, Middle East Center, 1976. 308 pp.

Designed to teach reading and writing of Arabic. For the student with no previous knowledge of Arabic. Models, explanations and exercises in an order designed to develop the ability to make the necessary contrasts in forming letters.

Abdo, Daud A. and Salwa H. Abdo. Arabic Writing and Sound Systems. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, 1968. ix, 114 pp. [Also pub. Beirut, 1968]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Three to four letters are introduced in each of the nine lessons. A final review contrasts all similar letters. The letters are introduced in simple basic sentences where the vocabulary is mainly restricted to proper names. The materials are written with vowel markers except for the basic sentences. A handwritten model is appended to each lesson. Sounds which are problematic to the speaker of English are described in articulatory terms, and transcribed, and included in words for repetition (contrastive) drills. Appended are an alphabetical list of the Arabic letters and an index.

Hanna, Sami and Naguib Greis. Writing Arabic: A

Linguistic Approach From Sounds to Script. 2nd. rev. ed. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1972. 142 pp. [ED 011 110, 1965 ed.]

For use with an instructor and designed to give reading and writing practice. To be used in conjunction with Beginning Arabic (by the same authors) or as an independent unit. Intended to relate Arabic writing, the Nasx and Ruqsa styles, to the Arabic sounds of modern literary Arabic and the colloquial Arabic of Cairo. The contents are: a general introduction to the Arabic script with examples, charts of the alphabet with arrows indicating the order of strokes, identification and writing drills, and chapters on the Hamza, final /a(h)/, pronominal suffixes, and Arabic numerals. Appended are drill sheets.

Mitchell, Terry F. Writing Arabic: A Practical Introduction to the Rug'ah Script. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1970. i, 163 pp. [Reprint of 1953 ed.]

For use in conjunction with a basic course and a grammar. Designed to give writing practice. The written system of Arabic is presented within the framework of classical Arabic words. The order of treatment of the letters mainly follows the dictionary order but is based on calligraphic similarities existing between them. The reading passages are in both the calligraphic and the cursive style and in transliteration. The functions of the letters are explained and their initial, medial, and final forms are illustrated. Appended are a bibliography, translations of examples, reference tables, relevant terminology, and examples of simplified writing.

Rice, Frank A. The Classical Arabic Writing System. Cambridge, MA: Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, 1959. 48 pp.

A pedagogical treatment of the Arabic script. The system described is a variety of the informal style of handwriting used east of Libya. Letters and signs are separated. Writing conventions which refer to sounds are distinguished from conventions which refer to forms in the grammar. One letter is described at a time with illustrations of its various shapes. No exercises.

Scomer, Francis E. The Arabic Writing in Five Lessons with Practical Exercises and a Key. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, 1942. 20 pp.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give reading and writing practice in the printed form of the Arabic script. Organization is according to the form of the Arabic letters, which are explained and illustrated in words. There are drills in transliterating and in writing the Arabic script. Appended is a key to the exercises.

ARABIC GENERAL REFERENCE

Bakalla, M.H. Bibliography of Arabic Linguistics. London, England: Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd., 1975. xxxvii, 308 pp.

HEBREW

TEACHING MATERIALS

Blanc, Haim. Intensive spoken Israeli Hebrew or An intermediate advanced level Israeli Hebrew refresher course. Portland, OR: English Language Service, and Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1966. 7 vols. Tapes. [ED 024 942]

Primarily intended for self-instructional purposes, but must be used with tapes. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Lessons contain dialogues, basic sentences, narratives, and texts--all with translations. There are grammar notes explained in structural terms, and vocabulary, repetition, comprehension, and dictation exercises. Later lessons involve military terminology. Cultural content reflects Israeli life. [DLI]

Blumberg, Harry and Mordecai R. Lewittes. Modern Hebrew: A First-Year Course in Conversation, Reading, and Grammar. Rev. ed. New York, NY: Hebrew Publishing Co., 1963. 2 vols.

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in narratives and dialogues which serve as a base for structured conversation. There are translation, transformation, conversation, completion, substitution, and comprehension drills and exercises. Appendices include useful classroom expressions, list of idioms and expressions, cardinal and ordinal numbers, noun and verb paradigms. Hebrew-English, English-Hebrew vocabularies.

Cais, Judith and Paul Enoch. Habet Ushma: Teaching Guide. Philadelphia, PA: Center for Curriculum Development, 1966. 129 pp. Student Workbook. 55 pp. Picture Book. 88 pp. Records and Tapes. Filmstrips. [O.P.]

An integrated multimedia program for the teaching of the Hebrew language as it is spoken and written in Israel today.

Castberg, C. and Lillian W. Adler. Reading Hebrew (Ashkenazi): A Programmed Instruction Book. New York, NY: Behrman House, Inc., 1965. 4 vols. in 1. Teacher orientation material. 9 pp.

Sixteen lessons, each with 30 frames, designed to teach only Hebrew letters and sounds. No attempt made to teach speaking or comprehension.

Coffin, Edna. Lessons in Modern Hebrew. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1976. 3 vols. Tapes.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the lesson materials colloquial and modern literary standard Hebrew are presented simultaneously. Grammar is introduced paradigmatically, and illustrated in dialogues and texts. There are numerous grammatical drills; later lessons also include connected texts. Except for vocabulary lists and paradigms, Hebrew material is completely unvocalized. Attempt is also made to teach variants of the same forms as used in formal and informal situations. Tapes are complete recordings of all material found in texts.

Feinstein, Marnin. Basic Hebrew; a textbook of contemporary Hebrew. New York, NY: Bloch Pub. Co., 1973. ix, 305 pp.

Designed to give reading and writing practice. In the 64 lessons, grammatical explanations are in traditional terms. Reading and translation exercises. Also includes verb tables, and Hebrew-English, English-Hebrew glossaries.

Gabbay, Edmond. Progressive Hebrew. London, England:

E. & J. Gabbay, 1970. 105 pp.

Introductory section on pronunciation with reading exercises. Section two contains the essential rules underlying the parts of speech with graduated conversations. Section three discusses the verb and its constructions with conversations relevant to each construction. Grammar index.

Israeli Hebrew for Speakers of English, Books 1-3. Provisional Edition. Series ed., Peter Cole. Urbana, IL: Galil Publishing Company, 1975. 3 vols.

Intended for university and high school students. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Texts may be used in conjunction with drill materials developed through the PLATO computer-based system at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Unit for Foreign Languages Study and Research. Hebrew-English, English-Hebrew vocabularies.

Kodesh, Salomo. Israel with a smile. New York, NY: Tarbuth Foundation, 1970. 266 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 50 lessons, there are no grammatical explanations. Lessons include topical conversations with translations, vocabulary and idioms. There are identification, recognition, completion, construction, rearranging, and reading exercises. Hebrew script used throughout.

Levy, Harold. Hebrew for all. Rev. ed. London, England: Vallentine, Mitchell, 1970. 469 pp. [1st pub. 194-.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 42 lessons, grammar is explained briefly in traditional terms, and illustrated in narratives. There are reading, repetition, and translation exercises. Appended is a brief reference grammar.

Manual of Tape Scripts: Hebrew, Levels 1 & 2. Brooklyn, NY: New York City Board of Education, Bureau of Curriculum, 1970-74. 2 vols. [ED 043 006, 117 939 MF only]

Tape scripts of Hebrew instruction manuals designed to accompany audio tapes prepared for use in the New York City secondary schools. Primarily intended for teachers. Scripts include a wide variety of grammatical drills, reading materials, and vocabulary designed to encourage independent study. Level two focuses on the verbal system.

Modern Hebrew basic reading. 1st ed. (Modern Languages Series) Albuquerque, NM: Teaching Machines, Inc., 1962. 2 vols.

For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give reading, writing and speaking practice. Ten units consisting of 2541 frames with explanations and drills. Requires 17-25 hours for completion. At the end of the course, the student should be ready to undertake an advanced course of study in the grammar and conversation of modern Hebrew.

Reif, Joseph and Hanna Levinson. Hebrew Basic Course. (Basic Course Series) Washington, DC: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1973. xxxvi, 552 pp. Tapes. [Available from GPO] [Reprint of 1965 ed.] [ED 014 050]

Designed to give speech and reading practice in modern Hebrew. In the 40 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues with buildups and explained in structural terms. Review dialogues serve as a base for structured conversation. There are repetition, substitution, expansion, transformation, translation, and response drills. Supplementary vocabulary is illustrated in sentences. The language is representative of the everyday speech of educated native Israelis. Transcription with stress indicated by diacritics and intonation by punctuation also used throughout. Appendices cover: tests (interpreter situation or taped); information about the standard orthography and spelling rules; and a reader composed of the basic dialogues from lessons 11-40, with no transcription provided, and followed by narrative recapitulations; and 30 reading selections with vocabulary lists and illustrative sentences. Hebrew-English glossary. [NDEA/FSI]

Rieger, Eliezer and Elhanan Indelman. Everyday Hebrew. Jerusalem: Youth and Hechalutz Department of the World Zionist Organization, 1954. 262 pp.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. May be mastered in approximately 100 hours. The 20 lessons are divided into four parts each of which contains a review. Grammar is illustrated in narratives, dialogues, and songs and explained in traditional terms. There are translation (into English) and completion drills. Vocabulary is limited to 800 items. The Hebrew material is also in transliteration.

Rosén, Haiim B. A Textbook of Israeli Hebrew. 2nd ed. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1966. xv, 398 pp. [Reprint of 1962 ed.]

Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice of Israeli Hebrew, and comprehension of the less complex passages of Classical Hebrew. Sections 1-32 emphasize modern conversational Hebrew. Thereafter the student is introduced to modern literary and biblical Hebrew. Nine sections explain the syntactic and formational features of post-biblical Hebrew. Grammar throughout the book is explained in structural terms and illustrated in sentences. There are translation, sentence construction, substitution, completion, and transformation drills and exercises. Introductory survey of phonology and orthography. Appendices cover: English index, Hebrew word-index, terminological index, and an analytical table.

Uveeler, Luba and Norman M. Bronznick. Ha-yesod. Fundamentals of Hebrew. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers, the State University, 1972. xv, 359 pp.

Grammatical explanations are in structural terms. There are response, translation, and conjugation exercises. Verb paradigms. Primarily deals with modern Hebrew, but some reading passages from Biblical Hebrew provided. English-Hebrew vocabulary.

Wallenrod, Reuben and Abraham Aaroni. Modern Hebrew Reader and Grammar. New York, NY: Zevi Scharfstein, 1942-45. 2 vols.

For use in high school and in college and designed to give speech and reading practice. Grammar is illustrated in dialogues and narratives and explained in traditional terms. There are completion, response, translation (into Hebrew), parsing, and transformation drills.

READERS

Baras, Nehamah. Tekstim be-mad'e ha-bevrah. (Sidrat hovrot tekstiyim madaiim shel ulpan ha-kayits) Jerusalem:

Hebrew University, 1970. 159 pp. Supplement. 99 pp.
Reading exercises in social sciences for foreign students in Israel. Supplement is a dictionary.

_____. Tekstim be-mada'e ha-Yahadut. (Sidrat bovrot tekstiyim madaiim shel ulpan ha-kayits) Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1970. 190 pp. Supplement. 89 pp.
Twenty-seven texts with vocabularies and exercises following each selection. Intended primarily for foreign students in Israel. No notes or translations. Supplement is a Hebrew-English glossary.

_____ and Mazal Motsri, comps. Tekstim be-mada'e harush. (Sidrat bovort tekstiyim madaiim shel ulpan ha-kayits) Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1970. 120 pp. Supplement. 83 pp.
Twenty selections for reading practice in humanities, with vocabularies and exercises following each text. No notes or translations. Supplement is a Hebrew-English glossary.

Blum, Shoshanah. Sifron la-student. (Sidrat bovrot tekstiyim madaiim shel ulpan ha-kayits) Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1969-70. 3 vols.
Designed to teach reading to the student who has some acquaintance with the language. Lessons arranged in ascending order of difficulty. Numerous exercises. Hebrew script used throughout. No translations.

Epstein, George L. and Max Zeldner, eds. Modern Hebrew Literature: Selections with Concise Biographical Notes, Exercises and Vocabularies. New York, NY: Hebrew Publishing Company, 1948. x, 257 pp.
The Hebrew material is in the Hebrew script. Hebrew-English glossary.

Mansoor, Menahem, ed. Newspaper Hebrew Reader, Vols. I & II. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Hebrew and Semitic Studies, 1971. 3 vols. [Vol. I, ED 047 318 Resumé only, Vol. II (1 & 2), ED 055 514/515]
Designed to introduce the student to the modern Hebrew of the Israeli press. Assumes knowledge of the basic structures of the language. Vol. I contains unedited texts from front page news coverage. Vol. II contains reports, features and editorials. Both volumes include vocabularies, annotations and exercises. Orthographical variants not normalized. Hebrew-English, English-Hebrew cumulative vocabularies at end of each volume. [NDEA]

_____, ed. Galia Simon and Yemima Rabin, comps. Modern Hebrew Literature Reader for Advanced Students, in Two Volumes. With Explanatory Notes, Exercises, Vocabularies and Introductions. New York, NY: KTAV Publishing House, 1971. 2 vols. [ED 050 624/625]
Thirty units of selections from Modern Hebrew classical literature. Vol. I contains texts and exercises; Vol. II, notes and cumulative Hebrew-English vocabulary. [NDEA]

Rabin, Chaim Hebrew Reader. (Lund Humphries Modern Language Series) London, England: Lund Humphries, 1949. viii, 135 pp.
May be used for self-instructional purposes. Assumes knowledge of the basic grammar of Hebrew. The 21 readings, accompanied by vocabulary lists and grammatical notes, illustrate various styles of contemporary prose.

Sherts, Nirah, comp. Lekatim. (Sidrat bovrot tekstiyim madaiim shel ulpan ha-kayits) Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1969. 71 pp. Supplement. 45 pp.
Reading exercises in Hebrew for foreign students in Israel. Supplement is a dictionary.

GRAMMARS

Halkin, Abraham S. 201 Hebrew Verbs. Woodbury, NY: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1970. 448 pp.
To be used for reference purposes. Fully conjugated verbs.

Livny, Isaac J. and Moshe Kokhba. A Hebrew Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Jerusalem: Rubin Mass, 1964. 95 pp.
Pedagogical grammar. Designed to give reading and writing practice of biblical and modern Hebrew. Traditional in approach. Deals mainly with letters and vowels, the verb and the noun; other parts of speech are briefly treated. There are conjugation, punctuation, reading, and comprehension exercises. Tables of verb conjugations.

Tarmon, Asher and Ezri Uval. Luhot pe'alim. 2nd ed. Tel-Aviv, Israel: "Or & Kol", 1972. 98 pp.
Hebrew verb tables. Seventy-eight model conjugations of 820 Hebrew verbs. Each table includes the infinitive, the name of the conjugational pattern, the name of the type, and the root form.

Williams, Ronald James. Hebrew Syntax: An Outline. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press, 1967. xii, 122 pp.
Deals with syntax of the noun, the verb, particles, and clauses. Structural in approach. Includes tables of references and Hebrew index.

DICTIONARIES

Alcalay, Reuben. The Complete English-Hebrew Dictionary. Tel Aviv, Israel: Massadeh, 1965. 2 vols.

_____. Milon 'ivri-angli shalem. The Complete Hebrew-English Dictionary. Hartford, CT: Prayer Book Press, Inc., 1965. 4 vols.
Intended for the speakers of both languages. The more than 120,000 entries, in the Hebrew script, include technical terms, slang, colloquialisms, and abbreviations. The entries are vowel-pointed. The English glosses, in the British spellings, include equivalents, synonyms, and quotations from the Bible and other ancient Hebrew sources.

Efros, Israel, Judah Ibn-Shmuel Kaufman and Benjamin Silk, comps. Milon angli-'ivri. English-Hebrew Dictionary. Ed. by Judah Ibn-Shmuel Kaufman. Tel-Aviv, Israel: The Dvir Publishing Co., 1966. xxxi, 751 pp. Supplement. 281 pp. [First pub. 1928]
Comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Hebrew. Entries include parts of speech, illustrative phrases and sentences, and encyclopedic information. Included are a bibliography and a list of English irregular verbs.

Goldberg, Nathan. New Functional Hebrew-English and English-Hebrew Dictionary. New York, NY: Ktav Publishing House, 1958. 355 pp.
A concise dictionary. Assumes familiarity with

the Hebrew script and the arrangement of a standard Hebrew dictionary. Entries include illustrative sentences and derivatives. The English-Hebrew section is an index of all the words that appear in the Hebrew-English section.

Grossman, R. and M.H. Segal. Compendious Hebrew-English Dictionary. Tel Aviv, Israel: Dvir Publishing Company, 1960. 423 pp.

Rybak, Benjamin. Milon Makif 'ivri-angli, Vol. I. The Complete Hebrew-English Dictionary. Tel-Aviv, Israel: Author, 1973. 431 pp.

Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage.

Scharfstein, Ben-Ami and Raphael Sappan. English-Hebrew Dictionary. Ed. by Zeri Scharfstein. Tel-Aviv, Israel: Dvir Publishing Company, for Shilo Pub. House, New York, 1961. xx, 825 pp.

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. Covers the spoken and written language and includes technical and scientific terms. Entries include parts of speech, when necessary, levels of style and illustrative phrases. The common differences between British English and American English are identified.

Sivan, Reuven and Edward A. Levenston, comps. The New Bantam-Megiddo Hebrew & English Dictionary. New York, NY: Bantam Books, Inc., 1975. 736 pp.

English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English dictionary. Based on the authors' The Megiddo Modern Dictionary (1968, 2 vols., Tel-Aviv). Hebrew entries in both sections are given in the modern Israeli spelling, and include all the relevant additional letters, as well as pointing to aid in pronunciation. Verbs are placed in alphabetical order rather than under their root spellings. Included are grammatical outlines and tables of irregular verbs and declensions of Hebrew nouns and prepositions.

Berber

DJEBEL NAFUSI

GRAMMARS

Beguinot, Francesco. Il Berbo Nefûssi de Fassâto: Grammatica, testi raccolti dalla viva voce, vocabolarietti. Rome, Italy: Instituto per l'Oriente, 1931. viii, 314 pp.

A detailed reference grammar of the language spoken in western Libya. In addition to the descriptions of phonology, morphology, and syntax, there are texts and glossaries, with footnotes. All texts are in roman characters, transcribed according to the system established in the phonological description at the beginning of the book.

KABYLE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Applegate, Joseph R. Spoken Kabyle: A basic course (pre-publication draft). Los Angeles, CA: University of California, 1966. 443 pp. [Available from author, Howard University, Washington, DC.] [ED 034 198]

Designed to give speech practice. Twenty-three units contain dialogues, notes on phonology, morphology, and syntax, and a narrative based on the dialogue. There are comprehension questions and pattern drills. Early units also contain notes on the pattern drills. Phonemic transcription used throughout. [NDEA]

Basset, André and Jean Crouzet. Cours de berbère (parlers de la Kabylie). Algiers, Algeria: Éditions "La Typo-Litho" & Jules Carbonel Réunies, 1937. 176 pp.

Description of the basic elements of Kabyle grammar. Traditional in approach. Deals with nouns, verbs, and pronouns. Text handwritten. Modified Roman transcription used throughout.

Louis de Vincennes, Sr. and J.-M. Dallet. Initiation à la langue berbère (Kabylie), Tomes I & II. Fort-Nationale (Grande-Kabylie), Algeria: Fichier de documentation berbère, 1960. 2 vols. in 1.

Designed to give speech practice. Vol. I is a traditional pedagogical grammar with translation, completion, and conjugation exercises. Vol. II contains further exercises, dialogues and short topical texts. Pronunciation information provided. Phonetic transcription used throughout. Indices on pronouns, toponyms and proverbs.

READERS

Picard, André. Textes berbères dans le parler des Irjen (Kabylie, Algérie). (Publications de l'Institut d'études orientales d'Alger, 18) Algiers, Algeria: Impr. la "Typo Litho" & J. Carbonel, 1958. xxiv, 670 pp.

In two parts. Part I contains an introduction, 85 handwritten texts with translations on facing pages, and vocabulary notes. Part II is a glossary. Entries are listed by root, contain grammatical information, and contain references to the texts. Phonetic transcription used throughout.

GRAMMARS

Applegate, Joseph R. An Outline of the Structure of Kabyle. Los Angeles, CA: Author, 1967. 120 pp. [ED 016 210 Resumé only] [Author at Howard University, Washington, DC]

A descriptive grammar of the major structural features of Kabyle. Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Structural in approach. The last part of the study consists of sample texts collected from various informants. [NDEA]

Basset, André. La langue berbère. (Handbook of African Languages) London, England: Oxford University Press for the Institute of African Languages, 1952. 72 pp.

Grammatical outline. Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Short chapters on the vocabulary and writing systems. Comparative maps. Extensive bibliography.

_____ and André Picard. Eléments de grammaire berbère. Algiers, Algeria: J. Carbonel Réunies, 1948. 328 pp.

A description of Kabyle as spoken in the region of

Fort-National. On the whole traditional in its approach but utilizes some modern linguistic principles. The major portions of the book deal with the nominal, pronominal and verbal systems of the language. Examples, with translations, follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

Genevois, Henri. Ayt-Embarek: notes d'enquête linguistique sur un village des Beni-Smail de Kerrata (Constantine). (Fichier de documentation berbère, 8. année, 4. trimestre, 1955, no. 49) Fort-National (Grande Kabylie), Algeria: R.P. Dallet, 1955. 81 pp.
Brief grammatical description. Texts with translations. Kabyle-French glossary. Phonetic transcription used throughout.

Hanouz, S. Grammaire berbère, la langue des origines du peuple berbère. Paris, France, 1968.

Mammeri, Mouloud. Grammaire berbère Kabyle. Paris, France, 1976. 114 pp.
Traditional grammatical outline. Text in Berber.

DICTIONARIES

Dallet, J.-M. Le verbe kabyle; lexique partiel du parler des At-Mangellat, Vol. I: Formes simples. Fort-National (Grande-Kabylie), Algeria: Ficher de documentation berbère, 1953. 491 pp.
Kabyle-French dictionary. Entries are listed by root, and contain variants and conjugation forms. Indices of verb series and conjugations, and a French-Kabyle index. Roman transcription used throughout.

Vocabulaire Français-Kabyle à l'usage des élèves de l'école Departementale. Bordeaux, France: Delmas, Chapon, Gounouillon, 1933. xix, 166 pp.

RIF

TEACHING MATERIALS

Justinard, Léopold V. Manuel de berbère marocain, dialecte rifain. Paris, France: P. Geuthner, 1926. viii, 168 pp.

Muñoz, Bosque A. Manual de conversación Bereber-rifeña. Madrid, Spain, 1920.

Peregrín, Ginés. Rudimentos de bereber rifeño. Tetuan, Morocco: Imprenta El Mahdiá, 1944. 123 pp.
An elementary textbook.

GRAMMARS

Applegate, Joseph. The Structure of Riff. Los Angeles, CA: Author, 1963. 76 pp. [ED 016 208 Resumé only] [Author at Howard University, Washington, DC]
A descriptive grammar. In three parts: phonology, morphology, and syntax. The phonemes are described in terms of distinctive features. The morphemes are divided into stems, affixes, and particles. The sentence structure is described in terms of verbal sentences, nominal sentences, and those in which the constituents are particles or their substitutes. [NDEA]

DICTIONARIES

Ibáñez, Estebán. Diccionario español-rifeño. Madrid, Spain: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Junta de Relaciones Culturales, 1944. xxii, 444 pp.
Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases.

_____. Diccionario rifeño-español (etimológico). Madrid, Spain: Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1949. lxxiii, 336 pp.
Etymological dictionary. Entries also listed in Arabic script at times. Parts of speech and levels of usage sometimes. Introduction contains a summary of Berber language studies, notes on distribution and characteristics of Rif. Extensive bibliography.

SENHAYA

DICTIONARIES

Ibáñez, Estebán. Diccionario español-senhayi (dialecto bereber de Senhaya de Serair). Madrid, Spain: Instituto Africanos, 1959. xxv, 382 pp.

SHAWIA

READERS

Basset, André. Textes berbères de l'Aurès (parler des aït Frah). (Publications de l'Institut d'études orientales, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines d'Alger, 23) Paris, France: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient, 1961. xii, 353 pp.
Texts with translations, notes, and grammatical notes. Phonetic transcription used throughout.

GRAMMARS

Mercier, Gustave. Le Chaouia de l'Aurès. Paris, France: E. Leroux, 1896. 80 pp.
Grammatical description with texts.

Penchoen, Thomas. Étude syntaxique du parler berbère des Ait-Frah, (Aurès). Paris, France: École Pratique des Hautes Études, Université de Paris, 1966.

DICTIONARIES

Huyghe, G. Dictionnaire chaouia-arabe-kabyle et français. Algiers, Algeria: Jourdan, 1907. 571 pp.

_____. Dictionnaire français-chaouia. Algiers, Algeria: Jourdan, 1906. 750 pp.

SHILHA

TEACHING MATERIALS

Aspinion, R. Apprenons le berbère: Initiation aux dialectes chleuhs. Rabat, Morocco: Felix Moncho, 1953. viii, 336 pp.
Designed to give speech practice. In the 37 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms. There are two-way translation and parsing drills. Lesson 37 contains a summary of the phonology. The dialect represented is that of Aǎtuken and is written in transcription. Appended is a grammatical index.

Justinard, Leopold V. Manuel de berbère marocain, dialecte chleuh. Paris, France. Guilmoto, 1914. 164 pp.

Laoust, Émile. Cours de berbère marocain: Grammaire, vocabulaire, textes. Dialecte du sons du Haut et de L'Anti'Atlas. Paris, France: A. Challamel, 1921. xi, 312 pp.

In the 60 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms. Translation drills. The Shilha material is in transliteration.

READERS

Destaing, Edmond. Textes berbères en parler des Chleuhs du Sous (Maroc). (Bibliothèque de l'École nationale des langues orientales vivantes, t. 6) Paris, France: P. Geuthner, 1944-

GRAMMARS

Applegate, Joseph R. An Outline of the Structure of Shilha. (Program in Oriental Languages. Publications. Series B: Aids, no. 11) New York, NY: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. viii, 71 pp. [ED 089 543 MF only]

A descriptive grammar, intended as a general description of the structure of Shilha. For the specialist. Structural in approach. Deals with phonology, morphophonemics, morphology, and syntax in outline form. Few examples. There is an illustrative text with interlinear and approximate translations. Shilha-English vocabulary; classes of words are indicated along with gender and inflectional forms where necessary. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Analysis is based on the speech of two informants from Ifni, but the dialect covers an area extending from Ifni to Agadir and as far east as Taroudant. Bibliography. [ACLS]

Willms, Alfred. Grammatik der südlichen Beraberdialekte (Südmarokko). (Afrikanistische Forschungen, Bd. 6) Glückstadt, W. Germany: J.J. Augustin, 1972. 288 pp.

DICTIONARIES

Ibáñez, Estebán. Diccionario español-baamarani (dialecto bereber de Ifni). Madrid, Spain: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1954. 335 pp.

Jordan, Antoine. Dictionnaire berbère-français (dialectes tašelhait). Rabat, Morocco: Editions Omnia, 1934. 158 pp.

Parts of speech, some levels of usage and variants indicated. Roman transcription used throughout.

SIWI

GRAMMARS

Laoust, Émile. Siwa. Vol. I: Son parler. (Publications de l'Institut des hautes-études marocaines, t. 22 or 23) Paris, France: l'Institut des hautes-études marocaines, 1931.

Grammar, texts with translations, and glossaries. Bibliographical notes.

Walker, W. Seymour. The Siwi Language. London, England: K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1921. 96 pp.

A short description of the dialect spoken near the Oasis of Siwa. Texts and glossaries are included as well as a short general description of the area. Map.

DICTIONARIES

Stumme, Hans. "Eine Sammlung über den berberischen Dialekt der Oase Siwe." Verhandlung der Kaiserliche Sächsiche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig 66.91-109, 1914.

A comparison of glossaries obtained from travel journals.

TAMASHEK (TUAREG)

TEACHING MATERIALS

Applegate, Joseph. Tamasek. Washington, DC: Howard University, 1968. 64 pp. Tapes.

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Each of the ten lessons presents a dialogue in two versions, first with buildups, then without translation. Lessons 11-20 contain collected grammar notes and suggestions for future language study in the field. No information on pronunciation. The Tamashek material is in transcription. [PC]

Barthé, Albert. Manual élémentaire de conversation touarègue. (Collection de Langues et Dialectes d'Outre Mer) Paris, France: Centre des Hautes Études d'Administration Musulmane, 1952.

Contains model sentences with French equivalents, notes on pronunciation and grammar, and a short list of frequent verbs. There are also notes on geography and a short bibliography.

GRAMMARS

Cortade, Jean-Marie. Essai de Grammaire Touareg (Dialecte de l'Ahaggar). Algiers, Algeria: Université d'Alger, Institut de recherches sahariennes, 1969. 280 pp.

Reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Deals with the writing systems, phonology, morphology, and syntax. Numerous examples follow items described. Appendices include formulaic expressions, how to utilize French expressions in Tamashek, weights and measures, expressions of time (seasons, etc.) Phonetic transcription used throughout. Based on Foucauld's work.

Prasse, Karl-G. Manuel de grammaire tourègue (tăhăggart). Copenhagen, Denmark: Éditions de l'Université de Copenhague, 1972-74. 3 vols.

Structural reference grammar. Vol. I (chapters 1-3) covers the phonology, writing system, and the pronominal system. Vol. II (chapters 4-5) is on the noun. Vol. III (chapters 6-7) deals with the verb.

DICTIONARIES

Cortade, Jean-Marie and Mouloud Mammeri. Lexique français-touareg, dialecte de l'Ahaggar. (Travaux de Centre de recherches anthropologiques, préhistoriques et ethnographiques, Alger, 255) Paris, France: Arts et métiers graphiques, 1967. 511 pp.

Designed to accompany Foucauld's Tuareg-French dictionary; entries cross-referenced to the various volumes. One or two-word definitions.

Foucauld, Charles E. de. Dictionnaire touareg-français: Dialecte de L'Ahaggar. Algiers, Algeria: J. Carbonel

Réunies, 1951-52. 4 vols.
Comprehensive dictionary. Entries listed in Tuareg script and modified Roman transcription. Grammatical information, at times extensive, provided. Text handwritten.

TAMAZIGHT

TEACHING MATERIALS

Abdel-Massih, Ernest T. A course in spoken Tamazight; Berber dialects of Ayt Ayache and Ayt Seghrouchen. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1971. xxii, 456 pp. Tapes.
Designed to give speech practice. Also planned to serve as a comparative source for the study of the two dialects. The 20 units are divided into four parts: I & II are on the phonology and contain texts from Ayt Ayache; III & IV repeat the same for Ayt Seghrouchen. Lessons contain dialogues, greetings, and common expressions. Texts also contain riddles and poems. Few grammatical explanations; text should be used in conjunction with the author's A Reference Grammar of Tamazight.

Bisson, Paul. Leçons de berbère tamazight, dialectes des Aït Ndhir (Aït Nâaman). Rabat, Morocco: Felix Moncho, 1940. 290 pp. [O.P.]
A conventional textbook for the study of the language of central Morocco.

Destaing, E. Étude sur le dialecte berbère des Aït Seghrouchen (moyen atlas marocain). Paris, France: Leroux, 1920. lxxxviii, 412 pp.
Phonology, morphology, and syntax.

Harries, Jeannette. Tamazight basic course (Ait Mgild dialect). Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, African Studies Program, 1974. 272 pp. Tapes, color slides. [ED 104 123]
Designed to give speech and reading practice. Thirty-two lessons contain pronunciation drills, grammatical explanations, drills, independent model sentences, dialogues, reading passages, and vocabulary lists. The tapes and slides are keyed to the lessons. [NDEA]

Laoust, E. Cours de berbère marocain: Dialecte du Maroc centrale. 3rd ed. Paris, France, 1939. 323 pp.

_____. Étude sur le dialecte berbère des Ntifa: Grammaire; textes. Paris, France: Leroux, 1918. 446 pp.

Loubignac, V. Étude sur le dialecte berbère des Zaïan et Aït Sgougon. (Rabat, Morocco. Institut des hautes études marocaines. Publications, v. 14) Paris, France: E. Leroux, 1924-25.
Contains grammar, text, and glossary.

READERS

Pellat, Charles. Textes berbères dans le parler des Aït Seghrouchen de la moulouya. (Collection de textes berbères marocain, 2) Paris, France: Larose, 1955. v, 174 pp.

GRAMMARS

Abdel-Massih, Ernest T. A reference grammar of Tamazight, a comparative study of the Berber dialect of Ayt Ayache and Ayt Seghrouchen (Middle Atlas), Morocco. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1971. xxi, 322 pp.
Generative-transformational in approach. To be used with the author's textbook.

_____. Tamazight verb structure; a generative approach. (Indiana University Publications, African Series, vol. 2) Bloomington, IN: Indiana University and The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton & Co., 1968. vi, 229 pp.
Intended primarily for the specialist. Study concerned mainly with the structure of the unaugmented verb stem of Tamazight, its underlying base, the derivation of the augmented stems, the different tenses and their modes. Formulates morphological, and low-level morphophonemic rules. Appendix A contains 450 unaugmented verb stems, their causative, reciprocal and passive stems as well as nouns derived from them. Also included is an alphabetical index which shows unaugmented stems and numbers referring to their positions in the Appendix. Appendix B is a sample text with literal and idiomatic translations. Based on the dialect of Ait Ayache.

Johnson, Mary J. "Syntactic structures of Tamazight." Ph.D. Diss., University of California at Los Angeles, 1966. xii, 240 pp.
Intended for the specialist. Presents rules for the derivation of the principal syntactic structures of the Zemmour dialect group of Central Morocco.

Penchoen, Thomas G. Tamazight of the Ayt Ndhir. (Afro-asiatic dialects, vol. 1) Los Angeles, CA: Undena Publications, 1973. iii, 124 pp.
Descriptive grammar, on the whole generative in approach. Deals with phonology, morphology, and syntax. Includes sample text. Grammatical appendix. Bibliography.

DICTIONARIES

Abdel-Massih, Ernest T. A computerized lexicon of Tamazight; Berber dialect of Ayt Seghrouchen. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, 1971. lxviii, 398 pp.
In four parts. I: Tamazight-English lexicon. This is the most complete section. It is suggested that the reader consult it for complete listing and derivation of any of the Tamazight words listed in the other lexicons. II: English-Tamazight lexicon. III: Cultural lexicon. IV: linguistic lexicon. Dictionary is classified into functional categories.

ZENAGA

GRAMMARS

Nicholas, Francis. La langue berbère de Mauritanie. (Mémoires, 33). Dakar, Senegal: Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, 1953. 475 pp.
Reference grammar, on the whole structural in approach. Part I deals with the basic elements of

Zenaga: phonology and morphology. Syntactical functions are discussed as part of the morphology. Part II contains brief texts -- descriptions, prose, poetry, proverbs, and fables -- with interlinear approximate translations and some notes. Extensive vocabulary notes. Entries also listed in Arabic script. Part III is a lexical index classified by root. Included under entries are conjugations and levels of usage.

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